FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA TRADE, PRODUCTION FIGURES REVIEWED

AU211230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 84 p 6

[Report by '(EM)': "CEMA Countries (Facts)"]

[Text] -- Mutual deliveries of computers and electronic technological caluculating equipment produced in CEMA countries will exceed R15 billion during the 1981-85, 5-year period. The socialist "ten" has created the Riad uniform computer system in accordance with it's jointly prepared long-term program. The implementation of the tasks mapped out in this program is being participated in by 30 scientific-research institutions and over 70 production plants employing 300,000 workers.

-- In Bulgaria a set of terms was worked out for products whose material and energy use quotas have been defined. The document contains about 1,200 products and 10,000 quotas. The result of the program for the normalization of the raw and other materials economy and the management of secondary raw materials during the past 5 years was a saving in Bulgaria of 982,000 tons of contracted fuel. During the present 5-year period, these savings are to exceed 12 million tons. About 80 percent of the increased need for raw material resources is currently being satisfied with the help of secondary resources.

-- In 1985, Vietnam is to harvest 16-16.5 million tons of rice, the staple agricultural product in that country. Ambitious plans have also been drawn up for the development of livestock breeding and fishing. The number of pigs is supposed to increase to a planned 13 million, cattle to 4.7-5 million, and poultry to 100 million. For comparison, in 1980 these numbers were 9.7, 3.9, and 74.5 million respectively. The number of fish caught will increase to a total of 700,000 tons including 470-500,000 tons of sea fish. In total, the production of foodstuffs in Vietnam at the end of 1985 will be a third greater than it was in 1980.

-- Trade between the GDR and the Soviet Union will exceed R14 billion this year. The part played by our Western neighbors in foreign trade with the USSR approached 10 percent while the part played by the Soviet Union in the GDR's trade amounts to 38 percent. The GDR is the Soviet Union's largest foreign trade partner.

-- In Cuba, many enterprises of key significance to the republic's economy were build on reconstructed, and equipped with technological equipment with Soviet technical aid. These enterprises are responsible for the entire output of rolled products, sugar cane combines, television and radio sets, as well as 95 percent of the country's steel, 85 percent of its nitric fertilizers, half it's yarn, and 45 percent of its electrical energy.

-- Romanian imports of raw materials from CEMA countries more than tripled during 1971-80. Romania is buying a third of its imported coke and copper and half it's cotton from socialist countries. The deliveries it receives from the Soviet Union cover 45 percent of it's iron ore needs and over 20 percent of its phosphorous. It's trade with other socialist countries enables Romania to obtain raw materials at stabler prices than available elsewhere.

-- Here are a few facts illustrating the scope of the education system in the Soviet Union: 5.3 million people study at schools of higher education, 52.5 million at general education secondary schools and vocational schools, and a total of about 80 million at the educational institutions on all levels including nurseries. There are currently 142,000 general education schools in the Soviet Union and the fully developed network of vocational-technical schools is training over 13 million highly qualified workers during the 1981-85 period.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION HERALDED

Leaders' Greetings

AU231240 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, have sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names, we convey to you and through you to the Romanian people, the best greetings and wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country.

We wish that the ancient traditional friendship between the Albanian people and the Romanian one develop constantly".

ZERI I POPULLIT Report

AU231244 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI carry today articles on occasion of the national day of the Romanian people.

The article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "The Romanian People Celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation" stresses that the Romanian people are a freedom-loving people that have fought in centuries for their freedom and independence. Their struggle was intensified especially in summer of 1944, at the time when the Red Army led by Stalin and the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the Balkans and Europe were dealing lethal blows to the Nazi beast.

The freedom and independence of the country opened new vistas for the Romanian people, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines. After mentioning December 30, 1947 when monarchy was toppled and the People's Republic was proclaimed, it points out that in this way they dealt another powerful blow to the plans of the internal and external reaction, that plotted against their freedom and independence.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on about the successes attained by the Romanian people over the 40 years of the liberation in various fields of economy, science, educational, culture, etc.

An ancient traditional friendship has existed between the Albanian people and the Romanian one, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines. Our people have followed with respect and sympathy the construction work and the achievements of the Romanian people in their road toward progress. On occasion of the national day of the Romanian people, the Albanian people send them sincere greetings and the best wishes for the development and prosperity of the country. On this occasion, the Albanian people wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples develop uninterruptedly and to the benefit of their common interest.

Embassy Reception

AU231240 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA) -- On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Aldea Militaru gave a reception yesterday evening.

Attending the reception were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the minister of communications, Luan Babameto, the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and other guests.

Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

HOXHA INFORMED ON PUKE'S WHEAT HARVEST

AU222149 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 11 August publishes on page 1 an 800-word letter to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee from the Puke District AWP Committee. The letter's authors inform their leader of the grain harvest results, particularly in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the nation and its revolutionary victories. They report that with the diligent application of the party's line and the teachings of Comrade Enver, they have successfully fulfilled grain production 106 percent, with yields of 1.3 quintals per hectare above the plan. In the forefront stand the cooperatives of Gjegjaj, which have achieved an overall yield of 35 quintals per hectare; thoseof Berisha, a rather arid area, with yields of 30.2 quintals per hectare; and those of Arrezi and Fushearrezi, which have overfulfilled their plans by 130 percent and 127 percent respectively. The first brigade of the Gojan cooperative achieved yields of 46 quintals per hectare, exceeding the planned 33 quintals per hectare.

The overfulfillment of production plans is a result of the strong leadership of the party organizations, particularly the tasks set by the AWP Central Committee's Eighth Plenum. The letter's authors promise to continue with their revolutionary zeal, under the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's leadership to achieve all their tasks in this jubilee year.

TONE OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TERMED ALARMING

AU231348 Sofia BTA in English 1222 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- Commentator Todor Stoyanov -- By nominating Reagan and Bush for president and vice-president candidates, by adopting the pre-electoral programme and by manifesting lasting militaristic and adventurous moods the convention of the Republicans raised the unrestrained aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism to a new, higher level.

The many exalted voices raised in favour of Reagan in Dallas are dangerous not only because they support Republican conservatism. The goal they pursue is to unite the U.S. reactionary forces and this is the greatest danger.

The formation of a common U.S. reactionary body will aim at further consolidating the positions of Reaganism as a rule [as received] of the military industrial complex and the monopolies and banks related to it.

The votes in Dallas are the latest alarming proof that the extreme right-wing is suffering from hyper reactionism, failure to understand the modern world and hatred for socialism and progress.

Dallas became the rostrum of unrestrained anti-communism and anti-Sovietism of a dangerous praise of the power of weapons as the basic pillars of U.S. foreign policy.

The stands expressed by the Republicans were out of tune with the modern world. The undisguised intentions for super militarization of our planet and outer space show the profound delusion that this can disturb the status quo in the military sphere and the status quo in Europe determined by the Yalta agreement.

The very thought of dictate on the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty is absurd. The military balance is a reality just like the borders in Europe and this reality will be preserved.

The hope of restoring capitalism in the countries of the socialist community is an illusory one. The hope to stop the progressive development of the world is also illusory. The statement that the military activities in Grenada can serve as an "example to the world" are an ominous threat which contradicts all principles of the United Nations and Helsinki. It is in conformity only with the policy of military aggression which cannot be applied in the changing world and in the nuclear age.

The Republican National Convention is a negation of reason and a praise of aggressiveness and confrontation. The work carried out at the convention creates favourable conditions for stepping up the military race and is a serious threat to mankind's hopes for peace and easing the growing tension in international relations.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU231849 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Liviu Minda, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, tonight gave a reception at the Sofia VIP Restaurant in Sofia in connection with the 4th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism and capitalism.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, conveyed greetings on the occasion of the fraternal Romanian people's national holiday. The following comrades also attended the reception: Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, members of the State Council, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, ministers, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, heads of sociopolitical and mass organizations, committees and creative unions, scientists, artists, and cultural figures, and representatives of business circles.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present at the reception which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

WESTERN MEDIA CITED ON MERITS OF ANTONOV CASE

FRG TV: 'Absurd Charge'

AU230658 Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 22 Aug 84

[spelling of Turkish names as received]

[Text] Bonn, August 22 (BTA) corr -- Last night the first programme of the West German television showed a nearly 20-minute broadcast on the attack on Pope John Paul II and the absurd charge of an involvement of Sergey Antonov and other Bulgarians in this criminal act. In a commentary the West German DPA news agency stressed that the authors of this broadcast had reached the conclusion that the provocative charges raised against the Bulgarian nationals on involvement in the papal assassination attempt were lacking any grounds whatsoever. According to the agency, the broadcast points that the attack was "planned and organized by a group of Turkish right-wing extremists for religious and political reasons" and "the plan of the assassination was known to the Western secret services".

The TV broadcast was the highlight of the topical political rubric of "Monitor" transmitted every Tuesday right after the central newscast and immediately before the U.S. "Dallas" TV series widely watched here. In this way millions of West Germans could follow a publicist broadcast based on rich factual material and unveiling a great part of the truth around this both absurd and deliberate accusation. The authors of the broadcast, the West German reporter Volker Happe and the Turkish journalists Osman Orhan and Orsan Omen working in Cologne displayed a great number of documentary photographs and declarations of persons well familiar with the circumstances around the Rome attack, who made public statements on these matters for the first time.

As is known, the Italian authorities have not yet published the "top secret" report of prosecutor Albano on the so-called Antonov case. To recompense for it, however, the U.S. "Journalist" Claire Sterling, well-known as a CIA agent, declared as early as may that she was in possession of this report and tried to prove the absurd allegations of a Bulgarian involvement in the papal attempt. At that, to the order of...Moscow, of course!

As emphasized in last night's broadcast, the editors of "Monitor" also dispose of Albano's report. Following the main items of the charges contained in this report, the authors built up a convincing proof of their predetermined nature and absolute unsoundness.

ılready in the very beginning they recalled the big press conference organize: hortly after the Rome atack by the leader of the Turkish fascist ter- ·istic organization "the Grey Wolves" in the FRG Mussa Sadar Celebi. The ıim was not only to deny any connection of the assailant Agca with 'the Grey Wolves" but also to give currency to the version of a "Bulgarian involvement" .n the papal assassination attempt. "It is quite telling", the authors of last night's ›roadcast noted, "that this version was immediately taken up by the former CIA resident :n Turkey Paul Hentze and his colleague Claire Sterling. But much more confusing is :he circumstance that the Italian prosecutor is building his charge against Antonov and ıis compatriots namely on Celebi's allegations no matter that he has no evidence of that. foreover, Celebi himself was arrested later on the very grounds of his proved connec- :ions with Agca and his participation in the preparations for the assassination attempt."

\fter quoting whole excerpts of Albano's report, the presenter of the broadcast last ıight, Klaus Bednarts, reaches the conclusion of whether Agca was merely a paid assassin ›r was acting on political convictions. In favor of this thesis there were recalled a ıumber of facts well known to the West German public and, of course, to the Italian justiciary, depicting Agca as a "fanaticized right-wing extremist, terrorist and anti- :ommunist". There were mentioned again his murder of the editor of the Turkish liberal bourgeois MILLIYET newspaper Abdi Ipekci, his escape from the Istanbul military prison also organized by "The Grey Wolves" and, finally, his connections with the West German branch of this fascist organisation in the person of Celebi and his close followers in :he FRG.

Last night, for the first time the former Türkish military prosecutor Refik Karaaga, who in 1979 prepared the indictment against Agca made a public statement in connection with the murder of Ipekci. "Despite of Agca's allegations that he had acted on his own we had proofs and witness evidence that he had perpetrated the murder according to a plan drawn up by Turkish right-wing extremist organisations. We have reliable data that he acted on their immediate instructions", Karaaga said.

Agca's then accomplice Ialcin Ozbei also made a public statement for the first time: "Agca's ties with the 'Grey Wolves' are well-known. He grew up in this organisation. There is nothing to add to this. I would only like to stress that he is a convinced anti-communist. His allegations of some participation of the Bulgarian security services in the attempt on the pope are absurd. I will withhold details because I am afraid for my life".

On his part the Turkish journalist and jurist Ugur Mumcu said: "In both cases, the murder of Ipekci and the attempt on the pope, Agca was backed up by well-trained and well-organised groups. The terroristic acts mentiond above are but stages of an extensive political plan. These organisations continue their activities today. Agca's flight from the well guarded Istanbul military prison before the fulfillment of his death sentence is indicative of their force and influence. It is well-known that his flight was organised by right-wing extremists.

After all these statements had been made the authors of "Monitor" justifiably called attention to the fact "that all this evidence has not even been mentioned in the report of the Italian prosecutor. On the contrary, Albano has based his unsubstantiated charges against Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov solely on the allegations of an outright lier and assassin".

Only two of the numerous facts and considerations which render the charges invalid were mentioned in support of this conclusion -- instead of legally leaving the country, when he had the opportunity to do so unimpeded, the [as received] Antonov, alleged "accomplice" in the attempt, remains in Rome a year and a half after the hired assassin has been caught on the scene of the crime.

The other fact which speaks for itself mentioned by the presenter of "Monitor" Klaus Bednarts is the evidence given by an Italian civil servant who categorically witnesses the alibi of Ayvazov on the day and hour of the attempt on the pope. Contrary to Agca's allegations that Ayvazov had been with him on St. Peter's Square, the Italian customs officer Luchetta made a statement that at that time he had worked on the customs documents of the Bulgarian Embassy to Rome in the presence of Ayvazov. This witness has been totally neglected in Albano's report.

In the end of the broadcast, which was repeated this morning on the two programmes, a meaningful passage was quoted from the secret report of the Italian prosecutor. "It is a fact that the security authorities over the Alps were informed of the preparation of this criminal act".

After repeating the categorical statement of Albano, the presenter of the broadcast added that the security authorities in the Federal Republic continue to tolerate condescendingly the organisation of the "Grey Wolves" in the FRG, despite the facts which the report quoted reveals which point to the participation of their leader Celebi and his followers in the preparation of the attempt of May 13, 1981.

British CP Daily: 'Fabricated'

AU231353 Sofia BTA in English 1229 GMT 23 Aug 84

[The Victim of A Plot -- BTA headline]

[Text] London, August 23 /BTA corr/ -- Sergey Antonov has been imprisoned for 18 months now. During all that time there have been fabricated all kinds of evidence of his involvement in the conspiracy to assassinate Pope John Paul II. Antonov's health has been known to deteriorate continuously because of the depressing thought that he is the victim of one of the most fantastic propaganda plots organized by the CIA, reads in part a large MORNING STAR article by the daily's deputy editor-in-chief David Whitefield treating the nonsensical attempt at discrediting Bulgaria.

Now, when his physical and mental condition is officially defined as bad, the young Bulgarian is held under house arrest. The charges against him are really so nonsensical that the Italian press overtly said that deliberate attempts are being made to bring him to the point of complete mental derangement.

It is emphasized in the article that even till this moment no other evidence has been presented against Antonov except the "proof" of the terrorist Agca and only after he was visited in prison and prompted by Italian security officials. And the frequently changing pieces of evidence of Agca were refuted one after the other.

In recent months the propaganda attack on Bulgaria has been launched anew, Mr Whitefield writes. He denounces that ungrounded statements and writings by the U.S. lady representative at the United Nations and persons close to the CIA about Sergey Antonov's involvement in the papal assassination attempt.

Quite blameless, the Bulgarian is still kept in prison and the propaganda plot of the CIA is aimed to discredit the Soviet Union and to blacken Bulgaria on the eve of the 40th anniversary of her socialist revolution which made her an example of the possibilities for social development offered by socialism, Mr David Whitefield emphasizes.

U.S. 'TURNS DEAF EAR' AT VIENNA UNIDO SESSION

AU230711 Sofia BTA in English 1001 GMT 22 Aug 84

["Contrasting Stands Clash" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- This is the heading of a commentary in RABOTNICHESKO DELO reading that the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), which ended in Vienna, has once again exposed the gulf between the developing and the capitalist countries.

"The representatives of the U.S. and of the advanced capitalist countries have once again linked the issue of the economic aid earmarked for the newly liberated countries to their expanding contacts with private capital and imperialism's international credit and finance institutions", writes the paper. "They turned a deaf ear to the demand of the developing countries who called for just export prices of their raw materials, for granting them terms of more rapid industrial advancement, for curbing the expansion of the transnational corporations. It became evident that the U.S. and its Western allies are trying to use this forum, too, for their self-seeking goals, without manifesting a real desire to help the economic development of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Pointing out that the socialist countries have come up with a constructive program in sharp contrast with the Western stand, RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasises, "in Vienna the West has taken up a demagogic position on the developing countries aimed at deepening their economic and political dependence and exploitation. This stand came once again in clash with the consistent and principled policy of the socialist countries, directed at setting up conditions for peaceful cooperation among the countries with different social systems."

As it stressed the fact that the representatives of the advanced capitalist countries have abstained in the voting of the conference's final document, and the U.S. has voted against, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME observes in a commentary on the same topic, "obviously, the West is not quite happy with the fact that the Vienna forum did not hesitate to call the causes of the developing countries' grave economic condition with their proper names, that it has categorically condemned the despoliatory policies of imperialism."

TANCHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG FDP DELEGATION

AU231948 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received the delegation of the Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.) in the FRG, led by Mr Dieter Kroneberg, vice-chairman of the F.D.P. parliamentary party. The delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agarian Party.

During the talk an emphasis was laid on the reciprocal desire of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and of the Free Democratic Party to expand their mutual contacts. They stressed that in the current complicated international situation the well-meaning, honest and open East-West dialogue is the only reasonable alternative to the mounting nuclear war danger.

The representatives of the F.D.P. underlined the contribution made by Bulgaria and personally by President Todor Zhivkov to the pursuance of peace-loving good-neighbour policy of cooperation in the Balkans which is in the spirit fo the Helsinki accords and is of particular importance for building confidence and consolidating stability on our continent.

The two sides expressed the willingness of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and of the Free Democratic Party to contribute to the efforts of the international democratic community towards building confidence and promoting relations of understanding and cooperation among the countries of different socio-political systems, for strengthening peace and security.

UGANDAN MINISTER ASSESSES VISIT AS FRUITFUL

AU231343 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- Before leaving the country, Dr. John Luwuliza-Kirunda, secretary general of the Uganda People's Congress and minister of internal affaris was kind to tell the following to a BTA reporter.

"The visit to Bulgaria was very fruitful, we signed several important documents and in the following months we have to work hard in order to implement the agreements adopted. We expect Bulgarian physicians, university lecturers and farm specialists to share their rich experience with their colleagues in Uganda. There are favourable propsects for promoting fruitful relations in the spheres of culture, education, farming and forestry and in industry. Our relations with Bulgaria are developing on the basis of friendship and mutual advantage," he said.

The delegation was on a visit to this country at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. It had talks with Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman National Council of the Fatherland Front and with Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

NEW CAPE VERDE AMBASSADOR -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, assured Mr Alvaro Dantas Tavares, the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Cape Verde to Bulgaria, that the Bulgarian Government was ready to seek ways for the further activating and extending of bilateral relations in the political, cultural, economic and other spheres. The friendly relations existing between our parties, countries and peoples give grounds to expect more from our bilateral cooperation, the Bulgarian top leader emphasized. In his reply the ambassador pointed out that the already nine-year-old cooperation maintained between the Republic of Cape Verde and Bulgaria made a valuable contribution to the consistent efforts of his country to consolidate the independence, to build the new life, for the progress, justice and social prosperity. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1232 GMT 22 Aug 84 AU]

REAGAN SPEECH ON POSTWAR EUROPE REVANCHIST

AU231115 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "Note" column: "Steam From the Revanchist Pan"]

[Text] Last Friday U.S. President Reagan invited representatives of some American-Polish organizations in the United States to the White House and publicly let some steam escape from the lid of the saucepan of American policy. This time it smelled strongly of revanchism, as Reagan interlarded his speech with doubts about the postwar political arrangement of Europe and showed American displeasure with the social development in the countries that extricated themselves from the imperialist influence on the European Continent after the war and embarked on the road of building socialism.

What Reagan is essentially doing is trying to cast doubt on the status quo in Europe anchored in the CSCE Final Act, which the United States signed. One of the basic principles of the Final Act is recognition of the inviolability of contemporary borders in Europe and recognition of the sovereignty of all European peoples.

So what does Reagan want now? Washington's real intentions are revealed by his government's militarist course as proclaimed by the American President in his appeal for a "crusade" against socialism on a global scale. In fact, one of the flagbearers of this antisocialist campaign, Reagan's secretary of state, G.Shultz, declared in one of his statements last January in Stockholm that the United States does not recognize the postwar "division" of Europe. It is no coincidence that in this claim in particular the revanchist circles in the FRG deciphered the purpose of American first-strike nuclear missiles, which are being deployed near the socialist countries' borders, and that they began demanding a return to Germany's 1937 borders, refusing to recognize the FRG-GDR borders, and voicing territorial demands against Poland and the CSSR. Naturally, such slogans fully suit the American militarists in their "crusade." That is also why they are more and more openly encouraging the revanchists.

In their fight for liberation from the fascist rule of terror, the people of the socialist countries made tremendous sacrifices. They chose the path of social progress, the path of a development that will never again permit a return to capitalist exploitation and an era of imperialist "influence." In his attempt to cast doubt on the postwar arrangement of Europe, Reagan is again provocatively playing-up to those revanchist forces that would like to reverse the postwar development in Europe and, like Reagan, are staking all on NATO's acquiring military supremacy and on the "crusade" against the East, this time under Reagan's banner.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL MARKS 1968 EVENTS

AU231032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Certainties of Our Course"]

[Text] Sixteen years have passed since that moment when the fraternal socialist countries gave internationalist assistance to our people in a critical hour of imminent danger to our socialist gains.

The internationalist action of 21 August 1968 thwarted the counterrevolutionary plans of both the internal and external enemies. As the document "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress" stressed, it enabled Communists to fully develop their own political struggle against antisocialist and right-wing opportunist forces and to tackle the deep crisis in the party and society by political means.

By its ramifications, the defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia contributed to the stabilization in Europe, the relaxation of tension, and to strengthening the policy of peaceful coexistence. From the internal viewpoint, the most significant thing was that we were able to renew and further develop the socialist construction of our country and to embark on the course of building an advanced socialist society.

The decisive milestone which paved the way to this development was the meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1969 that placed Comrade Gustav Husak at the head of the party. Life itself has demonstrated the correctness of the party's policy, the life-giving force of the ideas of socialism, and the verity of Marxism-Leninism. The consequences of the crisis were successfully overcome in all areas. The economy disrupted by the crisis was successfully consolidated, which had its positive influence on the living standard of the people. We succeeded in once again making our country a stabilized state. This strengthened and consolidated our position both in the communist and workers movement and in international relations.

The CSSR once again became a firm component of the socialist community. Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union was restored and strengthened. This friendship and alliance had proved its value throughout the previous development, in the times that were so very difficult for our nations when our national being and the existence of our state was endangered by the Nazi occupation, as well as during the revolutionary period and the building of socialism. Even the sharp chauvinistic wave launched by antisocialist forces was unable to destroy the roots of this friendship and alliance or the respect and loyalty our working people have for the first country of socialism.

Now, when we are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, we particularly acutely realize the depth and value of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

The ideals in which our freedom and socialist presence were born are a living legacy. From it we draw our strength and resoluteness in the daily effort to ensure an all-round development of socialism and the flourishing of our homeland.

The struggle against fascism, full of sacrifices and the fight for a new just social order, has borne fruit. The CSSR is today an advanced, dynamically developing state administered by working people. It is a free home of equal nations and nationalities who live and work in harmony on its territory. In peace and certainty the Czechoslovak people carry out their lives and work. The creative and constructive work of millions of people is carrying out the plans of building an advanced socialism and is implementing the tasks set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The efforts of the work collectives are aimed at successfully coping with the tasks contained in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, ensuring the dynamic development of the national economy, and at creating means for an ever more contented life for our people.

These are no small objectives we are setting for ou selves, and the road leading to them is not an easy one. We are having to overcome more than one difficulty, resolve more than one complicated problem, and cope with more than one failure. The development of the economy, which forms the basis of our wealth, depends on the growth of the productivity of labor. We do not want to achieve it by drudgery, but by an accelerated application of the results of science and technology, the consistent transition of the national economy along the path of its intensive development, by raising the social effectiveness of production and the quality of all work. One of the most important ways of making successful progress is to push for greater efficiency, making use of fuel, energy, metals, foodstuffs, and other raw and auxilliary materials to a greater extent, the more effective utilization of fixed assets and the working time. These are the very tasks on which the efforts of the work collectives, individuals, and the whole society is being concentrated.

We can look to the future with optimism. The all-round coordinated cooperation among the socialist countries, as discussed by the highest representatives of the CEMA countries in Moscow last June, multiplies the strength of each country as well as of the entire community. The discussed and adopted main guidelines for the future development and intensification of the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation among the CEMA countries point to a new expansion.

Peace-loving people see in the socialist community the biggest and most influential defender of peace. Socialism's stature is increasing in the eyes of hundreds of millions of people. They know that today there is not a single issue, a single problem, that could be resolved without the participation of the socialist countries or that could be resolved at their expense. Socialism is a reality that the imperialist circles cannot ignore. Regrettably, imperialism has not learned from the defeat it suffered 16 years ago in the CSSR. It has not retreated from its subversive program aimed at liquidating socialism in the world. This is borne out by its efforts in Poland, where it has also failed.

Reagan's crusade against socialism reflects the aims and thinking of the most reactionary circles of imperialism. The recent alleged "joke" made by the American President when he told his fellow citizens in speaking into a microphone that he had signed a law that would obliterate [znicit] Russia forever and that bombing would start in 5 minutes, was a loud expression of a covert idea, thereby revealing the true intentions of the U.S. industrial-military complex, whose spokesman is Reagan.

The aggressive line of imperialism brings the threat of a thermonuclear war dangerously close. The feverish arms buildup to which the Reagan administration itself gave a signal, the galvanization of the reactionary forces in the world, including the revanchist ones, the brutal liquidation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and other attacks against peace-loving nations and mankind's values bear witness to the antihumaneness, expansionism, and rapaciousness of present-day imperialism.

The militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies has provoked not only profound anxieties among nations, but growing opposition from all social currents of the antiwar movement. The threat to peace is general and hence the struggle against the forces of war is becoming a common one as well. One must not relent in this struggle, so vitally important for mankind. The socialist community is doing everything to thwart the gruesome plans of reactionary imperialism. It is our duty to watchfully guard the gains of socialism, develop them through creative work, and to further enhance our strength, which above all lies in the unity of the countries of socialism, in their ability to mobilize progressive, democratic and peace-loving currents in resolute opposition to those preparing for war.

The entire history of mankind shows that social progress asserts itself objectively, independent of the will or desire of reactionary forces. This was the case in the past, it is the case today, and will be in the future. We are deeply convinced that a nuclear war will be successfully prevented by a common effort, that the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress will prevail in the end.

UNIDO SESSION: WEST HAMPERS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU221451 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Aug 84 p 6

[Jozef Janto aritcle: "To Eliminate the Fetters of Neocolonialism; Imperialism Is Deepening the Problems of Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] The economic difficulties of developing countries, and the social difficulties following from them (unemployment, undernourishment, hunger, epidemics), are the legacy of their century-long exploitation and pillaging by the former colonial powers, and the result of neocolonialist practices, even though the former colonies have acquired political freedom, they have largely remained dependent on the "mother countries" in the economic sphere. In fact, the industrially developed capitalist countries refused to participate in the industrialization of former colonies after the disintegration of the colonial system. Their attitude changed to some degree only after further changes, after it became impossible for even them to totally refject this process both from the political and economic viewpoints.

True, this change did not come about from the efforts to help the people of Asian, African, and Latin American countries; it stemmed from the endeavors to make their own economics more efficient by making use of the human and raw-material resources of the developing states.

Various forms of pressure and attachments (according to the well-known motto divide and rule) explain why most developing countries are still developing on the capitalist road, and why the developing world is dependent on the capitalist economy. It is this very neocolonialist dependence that has led the developing countries to work out and promote the project of a new international economic order in which the economic relations between them and industrially developed capitalist states would be based on the principles of equal rights, that is, on mutual advantage.

However, at the Fourth United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] Conference (held on 2-19 August 1984 in Vienna), it was found that a 25-percent share of the developing countries in world industrial production by the year 2000 is an illusion, and that even a 15-percent share would be the best that could be achieved in the current situation. The development is mainly hampered by the West's unwillingness to agree to a new international economic order that would (at least) legally ensure equal rights for the developing countries in their economic and commerical relations with the capitalist states. Thus, it is no wonder that enormous differences of opinion were manifest at the Vienna conference between the developing countries supported by the states of the socialist community on the one hand and the industrially developed capitalist states on the other. If previously the West was talking (at least formally, and, above all, among the ranks of social democrats) about inevitablity changing international economic relations, there was suddenly the mention of this in Vienna. These "concessions" were made in the interests of achieving a less blatant, but firmer economic construction of the developing countries. The West exerted open pressure on the developing countries to make them give up "exaggerated plans" of industrial development; it tried to convince them that "the only right course is to orient themselves toward the market economy," which means toward the capitalist road of development.

The market economy means predatory competition in which the stronger wins at the cost of the weaker. The industrially developed capitalist states, particularly the monopolies in the United States, who have in recent months allegedly seen a spark of economic revival after many years of crisis, want to escape from the crisis precisely through the detriment of the developing world (and, naturally, to the detriment of their own working people, and their Western partners, who are also hungrily looking toward the developing countries). In fact, the monopolists need to get back the money they invested in the developing world in the form of niggardly loans. In order to pay back the loans (which today amount to about $850 billion), the developing countries need further loans, which the Western banks will grant them, but only under the condition of "guarantees." This means open interferences in their economy, which itself primarily represents a rapid curtailing of social expenditures, that is, a deterioration of the citizens' living standards. And to keep the people of many developing countries in check, one needs weapons; this adds new issues of armament expenditures. The feverish armament in the West is one reason why the developing countries are not developing economically. The current state of relations between developing economically. The current state of relations between developing and capitalist countries can be characterized as an aggressive economic policy of the stronger toward the weaker and less developed, who are being prevented from becoming less dependent on this policy, in short, from becoming capable of feeding their own people. But of course, aggressive economic policy is tied to political goals, to imperialism's efforts in other spheres, especially in the sphere of armament.

FESTIVE MEETINGS HELD ON ROMANIAN LIBERATION

LD231612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement and the overthrow of fascist rule in Romania, a festive meeting of the working people and youth of the capital was held today in the Knight's Hall of the Valdstejn Palace in Prague. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and Federal Government headed by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier. In his speech, Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier, recalled the important jubilee in the modern history of Romania and the successes achieved by the Romanian people under the leadership of its Communist Party during the past 4 decades. Comrade Matej Lucan also expressed appreciation for results of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation. The meeting in the Valdstejn Palace was also addressed by Cornel Panzaru, the Romanian ambassador to the CSSR. To mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement and the overthrow of the fascist rule in Romania, a festive meeting of the working people and youths was also held in Bratislava, at which a gala speech was delivered by Slovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Vacok.

Lucan on Antifascist Uprising

LD232146 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 23 (CTK) -- The events in Romania in 1944 were the beginning of a historical process which opened the way to fundamental political, economic and social changes and determined the future socialist development in the country, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan said here today.

Speaking at a ceremonial meeting on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement and the overthrow of the fascist government in Romania, Matej Lucan stressed that the decisive external factor which created favourable conditions for the anti-fascist uprising in Romania was the massive offensive of the Soviet Army on the Iassiakishinev front.

Romanian patriots led by the Communists made use of these favourable conditions for launching on August 23, 1944, an anti-fascist and anti-imperialist uprising in the course of which the military-fascist dictatorship was overthrown. Romania joined the anti-fascist coalition, turned weapons against Nazi Germany and joined, at the side of the Soviet Union, the war against Hitlerite fascism, the deputy premier said. The socialist countries must carry out their peace-oriented and creative plans in a complicated and tense international situation when the military threat of the West continues to grow, Matej Lucan said.

"Against the militarist line of the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries have come up with a broad program of peace proposals aimed at improving the situation in Europe and in the whole world. Unfortunately, the United States and most of its NATO allies ignore or reject these proposals, and continue to follow their aggressive militarist course."

Matej Lucan said that in the present, very dangerous international situation, it is very important to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and to pursue ever closer cooperation in the international sphere.

The deputy premier expressed the conviction that despite the growing anti-communism and aggressiveness of imperialism, the socialist countries and the progressive peace movement in the world are capable of averting a new catastrophic war and of preserving peace. He underlined that Czechoslovakia highly values the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries and their peoples.

Romanian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Cornel Panzaru said at the meeting that in the conditions of socialist construction, the relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia took on new values and are steadily developing. He stressed that the Romanian people greatly value the friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia, and are determined to do everything for their deepening and extension.

Reviewing Romania's achievements in all spheres in the past forty years, he said that the formerly agrarian country with an insufficiently developed economy is now a industrial-agricultural state with modern industry and constantly rising standard of living.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FINLAND

LD232316 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2150 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, chairman and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, returned to Prague from Finland. The delegation was in Finland at the invitation of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions. Karel Hoffmann was received during the visit by Premier Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish Social Democratic Party chairman.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH MINISTER

LD231613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Arne Melchior, minister of public works and communication and of transportation of the Kingdom of Denmark. In the conservation, he welcomed the visit by the Danish representative as a means for exchanging views and standpoints on solutions to acute problems of the current aggravated international situation as well as on the further development of bilateral relations. In this connection, he noted that no problems exist between the two countries to prevent the achievement of more significant results in economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and other areas. Lubomir Strougal assured the visitor that the CSSR is interested in deepening these relations on a long-term basis while respecting mutual equality and advantage.

ENGINEER DISCUSSES POOR STATE OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

AU221304 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by Engineer Antonin Kovarik, candidate of sciences, director of the Sugar Industry's Research and Development Base, and member of the food and food industry section of the Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy: "Improving Field Work and Processing; On Problems of Intensifying Sugar Beet and Sugar Production"]

[Excerpts] Sugar beets, an important technical crop, have become one of the weakest elements of plant production in the last few years. A declining sugar content and the deteriorating technological quality of the beets account for the fact that despite an increase in per-hectare yields compared with the prewar period, the sugar yield from each hectare is only roughly one-half of that achieved by top sugar beet-growing states. Our processing industry is also lagging considerably behind developments in the world. The average processing capacity of sugar refineries in the CSSR is low; connected with this are low labor productivity and relatively high energy consumption. The basic assets of the sugar industry in the Czech SR are considerably worn-out and obsolete, and their technological standard is low. This is reflected in relatively high sugar losses (as a consequence of higher storage and technological losses) and in a disproportionately high production of molasses. Above all, the degree of production equipment automation is absolutely insufficient. Even the mechanization of some sections is inadequate and necessitates a large amount of physically hard work. In a number of production sections, the rate of the basic assets becoming obsolute exceeds the rate of their replacement, which results on a growing need for maintenance work and a steadily growing risk of breakdowns.

What Reduces Yields

The main shortcomings in sugar beets growing in our country lie in the poor condition of our soil and in the shortage of adequate sowing machines, which do not permit sufficiently accurate sowing. Also included are the low number of individual plants and the resulting gaps among them, mistakes in agrotechnology during the fall and spring work (which are, again, adversely affected by a shortage of suitable machines and tools), shortages of herbicides in the necessary structure, excessive use of industrial fertilizers, and use of unsuitable sugar beet harvesting machinery, which results in great harvest losses.

The failure to coordinate the harvest and the transport of sugar beets also has an adverse impact, resulting in a disproportionate extension of the storage period. To achieve our goal in the near future of 5.5 metric tons of refined sugar from each hectare, we will have to increase the present production by 2.1 metric tons.

Problems With Machinery

Sugar beets are harvested in our country by three- or six-row harvesting machines. Sugar beets from about 60 to 70 percent of the area of cultivation are reaped by the KS-6 six-row harvester, yet this harvester does not meet the qualitative indicators according to approved agrotechnological requirements.

The quality of sowing machines available in the CSSR is highly unsatisfactory, ensuring only 40 percent of final sowing distance, [zajistuje provedeni vysevu na konecno vzdalenost pouze ze 40 procent]. The sowing machine pool does not permit full, simultaneous application of herbicides against weeds. The great majority of sowing machines are unsutable for the accurate sowing of one-sprout seeds at optimal final distance, which is prerequisite for the application of large-scale production technology placing minimal demand on manual labor. This results in a small number of individual beets and gaps in vegetation.

To improve the processing industry's state, the government adopted a resolution by which we have taken steps to bring about large-scale reconstruction and modernization of the sugar industry. The capacity of selected plants will be expanded so they can process 2,000 to 3,000 metric tons of sugar beets a day. Technological equipment will be simultaneously modernized. Unsuitable machines and installations are being gradually replaced by new ones developed by the machinery section of the Sugar Industry's Research and Development Base. Sugar refineries' technological plans are being simplified by introducing new, less energy-intensive products. Construction of a new type of silo for sugar storage is in the planning stage.

The aim of the sugar industry is not only to increase sugar beet yields in the fields in cooperation with the farmers, but also to enable more efficient processing of increased sugar beet production -- free of losses and with reduced demand for energy and manpower.

BRIEFS

GLASS PRODUCTION WITH POLAND -- Representatives of the CSSR's Strojexport Foreign Trade Enterprise and of the Budimex Warszawa firm signed a R36-million contract in Prague on 13 August for the construction of industrial facilities for the Float II production line for molten glass [plavene sklo] in Teplice, Bohemia. The test operations on the line are to start within 36 months. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERSHIP -- Answering the question of reader Heiko Barth from Halle about what political parties are operating in the CSSR today, Olaf Standke reports from Prague that today the CPCZ has 1,623,000 members; the Czechoslovak People's Party 66,000 members; the Czechoslovak Socialist Party 17,000 members; the Slovak Revival Party 1,600 members; and the Slovak Freedom Party some 1,000 members. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 84 p 6 AU]

HONECKER, ENTOURAGE RETURN FROM BUCHAREST

LD232132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2044 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] [No dateline received] — Erich Honecker and his entourage returned to Berlin tonight. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport Erich Honecker was welcomed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers Chairman Herbert Haeber, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Erich Mielke, and Guenter Mittag; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, State Council deputy chairman, and Dr Gerhard Weiss, Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Also present was Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian ambassador to the GDR.

FILM FESTIVAL HONORS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU231142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania, a film festival was held in Berlin Tuesday at which the Romanian film "Return From Hell" had its GDR premiere. Cordially welcomed at this event were: Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Countil; Ernst Mecklenburg, State Council deputy chairman and Ministers Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Kurt Singhuber; as well as Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs. Also present were other prominent figures from GDR public life; Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR; and other heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

HAEBER REJECTS CDU/CSU LEADER'S ATTACKS

LD231454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, today received Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, and discussed matters of mutual interest. Herbert Haeber explained the GDR's position on a number of international problems, especially disarmament. He also discussed such questions as demarcation of the border along the Elbe and abolition of the so-called "Salzgitter Registry".

Herbert Haeber most strongly rejected attacks against the GDR and its head of state by the chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Dregger, published in today's Springer press in the FRG. They are, and this must be stated quite openly, directed against the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG and only serve to put a strain on relations between the two German states. Mr Dregger's scandalous statements have caused all-round indignation. No one should succumb to the belief that the State Council chairman is actually pressing to visit the FRG. One can see from Mr Dregger that relations are not such that "they can be celebrated at the highest level of protocol." The campaign by such forces in the FRG causes much harm in any case.

Also present at the talk were Karl Seidel, head of the West Germany Department of the GDR Foreign Ministry; Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR; and Burkhard Dobiey, member of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the FRG Bundestag.

CSU CHAIRMAN STRAUSS' VISIT TO ALBANIA NOTED

AU231140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Tirana (ADN) -- As reported by the Albanian news agency, ATA, Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman, premier of Bavaria, and FRG Bundesrat chairman, visited Albania. During his visit he was received by Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of Albania's Council of Ministers, and visited historic and cultural sights, according to the report.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH LIBYA CONCLUDES MEETING

AU221233 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- The sixth meeting of the joint GDR-Libya Commission was concluded in Tripoli on Sunday [19 August]. The chairman of the commission, Werner Buschmann, GDR minister for light industry, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, agreed on the expansion of economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, and the construction sector, as well as on increased exchanges of goods between the two countries. The partners in the talk stressed the interest of both states in further deepening scientific-technological and cultural relations. In talks with other ministers of Libya, Werner Buschmann discussed the initiatives of the GDR working people to strengthen the national economy.

BRIEFS

GHANAIAN JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS -- G.E. Aikins, minister of justice and prosecutor general of the Republic of Ghana, who is paying a working visit to the GDR, conducted working talks with Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and GDR minister of justice. Central to the friendly consultations were mutual information about the work of judiciary organs in the two countries, problems related to legislation, the training and advanced training of judiciary cadres, as well as the work of social courts. Both ministers signed an agreement on the further cooperation between the Ministries of Justice of the GDR and the Republic of Ghana. During his visit to the GDR, Minister Aikins was received by Guenter Wendland, GDR deputy prosecutor general, and Guenther Sarge, Supreme Court first vice president. In addition, talks took place with Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and with Dr Ulrich Roehl, secretary general of the GDR Jurists Association. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

KADAR CONGRATULATES MPR'S BATMONH ON ELECTION

LD231923 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has congratulated Jambyn Batmonh, on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

ROMANIAN ENVOY FETES HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON JUBILEE

LD232126 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI) -- Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary, gave a reception in the embassy building Thursday on the occasion of the national day of Romania.

Present were Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP Central Committees Foreign Affairs Department, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, Imre Markoja, minister of justice, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town planning, Janos Nagy, state secretary of foreign affairs, and other representatives of Hungary's political, economic and social life. Present were heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

Press on Relations

LD231344 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] On August 23d, 40 years ago, Romania was liberated after the Second World War. On the occasion of Romania's national holiday, all the Hungarian dailies carry articles on this country's development and the Hungarian-Romanian relations.

NEPSZABADSAG, the central party daily, carries an article by Mr Emil Bobu, a Central Committee secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, in which he discusses in detail the Romanian antifascist national resistance movement and the country's progress over the past 4 decades, including the achievement of social and economic transformation.

Analyzing the current world political situation, Mr Bobu points out: Romania is of the opinion that in the period of increasing international tension the basic issue is to prevent a nuclear war and achieve disarmament. Bucharest is of the view that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet Union's announced countermeasures should be stopped.

Discussing the relations between Romania and Hungary, Mr Bobu points out that during the years of building socialism, these have been filled with new content and are developing in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid agreement. In this context he appreciates the Romanian-Hungarian summit meetings.

Discussing economic relations, Mr Bobu notes that the volume of cooperation between the two countries has increased seven times over since 1965.

In conclusion he stressed the Romanian people's determination to further strengthen friendship and cooperation with Hungary.

The same idea was included in the speech of Hungary's Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi at the central celebration in Budapest. MAGYAR NEMZET quotes what Mr Faluvegi said about the role of the national minorities. Hungary wishes that the Romanian national minority in Hungary and the Hungarian national minority in Romania would live in security, guaranteed by law, and good public feeling and, due to their special position, would constitute a closer link in the cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

The government daily, MAGYAR HIRLAP' adds to this very same thought that the national minorities should serve as a bridge between the two socialist countries because it can help deepen the friendship between the peoples of the two states. MAGYAR HIRLAP describes the 1977 summit of Mr Kadar and Mr Ceausescu in Hungary and Romania as highly significant and points out: The consistent implementation of the resolutions adopted then could fill the two countries' relations with contents.

An especially significant area of these relations is the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. NEPSZAVA, the trade union daily, stresses that through broadening cooperation within the CMEA, it is possible to ease the problems arising from the increased demands for basic and raw materials. NEPSZAVA adds: In the current phase of building socialism, Romania's participation in the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty Organization is a guarantee for obtaining results of peaceful building of socialism.

KADAR, LOSONCZI GREET KARMAL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU231559 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, and Pal Losonczi, Presidential Council chairman, greeted in a message Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of Afghanistan's independence anniversary.

NYERS PROTESTS ITALIAN PAPER'S 'INTERVIEW'

LD172151 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] In a letter, Rezso Nyers, scientific adviser to the Institute of Economics, has objected to the fact that one of the largest Italian newspapers published an interview with him although he never made a statement to a member of the staff of that paper. Today's CORRIERA DELLA SERA published Rezso Nyers' letter stating that the economist received a journalist from the paper for the purpose of a background discussion only. However, Rszso Nyers complains that the article appeared as an interview nevertheless. Excerpts from the discussion appear in an arbitrary context which does not correspond to my opinion, and there are statements in the report that I never made, Rezso Nyers told the Italian paper.

SARLOS RECEIVES BULGARIA'S GEORGI YORDANOV

LD232023 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, currently being on holiday in Hungary. Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture, also met the Bulgarian politician.

In the course of cordial talks the parties discussed current issues of Hungarian-Bulgarian scientific and cultural cooperation. Present was Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador in Budapest.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH PRC

AU211417 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Aug p 2

[Peter G Feher article: "Hungary-PRC Economic Relations"]

[Text] Hungarian-Chinese economic relations go back more than 3 and 1/2 decades. In the past 35 years, however, we cannot speak of a steady development; on the contrary, fluctuating periods came one after the other. After the dynamic development of the sixties, the economic cooperation between the two countries came to a sudden halt, and we had to wait more than a decade for a new momentum. Since the beginning of the seventies, however, the foreign trade between Hungary and the PRC has increased 13-15 percent annually.

In 1979, when Beijing began implementing its rectification policy, Chinese experts' interest in the socialist countries' economic reforms increased. They sent groups to our country to study the macromanagement system, and their visits were reciprocated by Hungarian partners. On Hungary's part, our aim is to bring the commercial and economic relations between the two countries to a level that, based on equality and mutual advantage, suits the long-term goals of the two countries' economies.

The current situation in the Chinese economy offers numerous possibilities for Hungarian enterprises as the technological reconstruction of large Chinese enterprises has now been given priority. The backbone of Chinese industry consists of 200 large enterprises employing several tens of thousands of employees built with Soviet aid in the fifties. The Chinese have stressed that they are interested in raising their level of technology and to achieve this would appreciate cooperation with the socialist countries. Efforts to create the conditions for this were made by Zhu Rongji, vice minister of the PRC State Economic Commission, who led a delegation to several socialist countries, including Hungary, this past March. Among other things, the talks here covered cooperation between certain branches and sections; on the Hungarian side, the supplying of modern technology and technological exchanges of experience were discussed.

Relations already exist between certain departments in the foreign trade, industrial, agricultural, and financial areas. This year, the formalizing of this cooperation has also been put on the agenda. The two countries recently agreed to create a joint commercial and technological-scientific cooperation committee.

The agreement was signed by Mrs Chen Muhua, Chinese foreign trade minister, and her Hungarian colleague, Peter Veress, in Budapest this June. The Chinese foreign trade minister reciprocated Peter Veress' visit to Beijing of last year. At the talks then and now, the Chinese expressed their appreciation of the experiences they had acquired in Hungary on the renewal of the economic system and the foreign trade mechanism. China is observing all this with particular interest. On the Hungarian side, the importance of commercial relations with the PRC was stressed.

The dynamic foreign trade turnover of the seventies declined greatly in 1980. Items such as vehicles, machine-tools, and computer equipment were cut out of Hungarian exports. One of the reasons for the decline was one element of the Chinese rectification policy, which cut back on investments. However, there has been a new impetus in the trade turnover between the two countries since 1983. According to estimates, the two countries will exchange goods valued at 270 million Swiss Francs in 1984, which will put them back on the 1979 level. Hungary primarily supplies China with medical instruments, mining machinery, energy installations, medicine, poultry slaughtering equipment, fodder mixing installations, and cables, while it imports textiles, agricultural and food products, chemical products, and non-ferrous metals. This year automotive industry exports will be renewed, including Hungarian bus frames and considerable spare parts.

PLANNING OFFICE'S HOOS ON MACROMANAGEMENT

AU230730 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by Janos Hoos, secretary of state of the National Planning Office: "Economic Development, Economic Macromanagement"]

[Text] Historic changes have taken place and even internationally acknowledged achievements have come about in our country's society and economy since liberation. From 1950 to 1982, industrial production has increased almost 9 times, the fixed asset inventory of the people's economy 4.2 times, and the consumption of the population 4 times. We have laid and considerably further developed the foundations for socialist conditions in production. We have created the prerequisites for a secure existence, including full employment and free education and health and social care for all citizens. From 1960 to 1979, the per capita national product increased by 5 percent annually, which is considerably higher than the world average of 3 percent. Even viewed internationally, our results are outstanding, in agriculture, in particular: We are sixth in the world in per capita agricultural production.

Results and Problems

Thus, with regard to the structure of its economy, the quantity of its means of production and product output, and the qualifications and structure of the labor force it employs, Hungary has come close to the most advanced countries in the last 35 years. However, these quantitative changes were not, or not always, accompanied by simultaneously keeping pace with the necessary qualitative requirements, the results of technical progress, and market requirements.

Thus, there are considerable structural problems and tension in the Hungarian economy today, the primary reason for which is not the fact that the macrostructure is not sufficiently modern (although there are problems here as well; for instance, the backwardness of the infrastructure), but rather a failure to adequately shore up the employment structure per individual sectors of the people's economy from the standpoint of modernization, quality, and flexible operational ability. In turn, this affects the macrostructure, making the position of several sectors weaker or critical.

All these inconsistencies have become acute and have come more to the surface recently, when explosive changes in the price structure occurred in the world economy, economic growth came to a standstill, the world trade volume diminished, and competition and protectionist trends strengthened. Therefore, particular significance is attached to the further development of economic macromanagement -- a step resolved at the Central Committee session this April, which, pointing beyond timely problems of the equilibrium, is destined to primarily foster necessary changes in the structure and improve efficiency. The specific tasks can be grouped around four tracks:

-- The unfolding of an enterprise attitude of a more entrepreneurial nature. This calls for the enhancement of the coordination, consistency, and strictness of central economic macromanagerial activity, a considerable curtailment of ad hoc instructional management, and a strengthening of the interest of managers and enterprise collectives in the success of the enterprises' operation. At the same time, it is necessary to increase their responsibility and reduce the safeguards and guarantees through which economic macromanagement used to protect these participants to a greater degree than was justified from both the positive or negative consequences of their own activity.

-- The enhancement of the role and range of effect of the regulated market. Changing the production structure requires a more vigorous variation in and mobility of resources (manpower and assets, including financial resources) than at present. In the flow of manpower and resources alike, forms must be found that foster an effective amortization of investments and an increase in the national income.

-- The development and continuous actuation of institutions and a system of instruments that foster a differentiation according to effectiveness of enterprise economic activity and prerequisites for the acceptance of these processes by society.

-- Last, in accordance with the greater openness of the economy, a more direct compulsion to react to external impulses must assert itself. Organizational and institutional prerequisites must be developed that make international cooperation easier and better to oversee for both internal and external partners in all relationships.

All these changes must apply to all essential elements of economic macromanagement as a matter of course; thus, planning for the people's economy, economic regulation, and the institution system.

New Requirements in Planning

The changes expected in the system of planning are of relatively minor significance, the reason for which is largely the fact that we took the most significant steps in this respect in 1968 with the termination of the system of breaking down the plan and the introduction of planning for the people's economy in a manner that formulates the government's economic policy. In spite of this, several new requirements are emerging in the system of planning as well.

On the people's economy level, the principle that planning is not a seasonal but a steady process that serves the preparation of decisions above all and not the summing up of those decisions already taken, the development of some sort of "executive guideline," is gaining acceptance. At the enterprises and councils, however, the incorporation of this decision into the preparation process as a steady characteristic has not yet been achieved.

-- The former development resources distribution role of planning has been considerably modified, and, in the future, attention given to the entire process of renewed production must even further assert itself, including the analysis and planning of conditions for operation.

-- It is probably necessary to reconsider the relationship between the enterprises, enterprise groups, and their organizations, and the people's economy planning. Although on the one hand, it is necessary to eliminate the plan phenomena such as "planning" the calculation of target figures and haggling about the regulators, on the other hand, planning cannot be isolated from, and, even less, be in opposition to the enterprises.

-- Finally, the strengthening of the social character of planning also seems to be a necessary process, partly in the sense that planning is increasingly spreading to social processes beyond the narrow economic spheres, and partly in the sense that the circle of participants in the various phases of planning is expanding.

-- Socio-economic life raises many new phenomena and problems in which the state economic policy can help. There is need of a more efficient assertion of state economic management in:

-- The basic issues concerning the analysis, planning, guiding, and regulation of the macro-economic processes;

-- Determining basic priorities in the scientific and technological policy;

-- The regulation of market conditions and in taking the necessary steps to ensure an external and internal balance;

-- The shaping of a uniform infrastructural development policy and network development;

-- The long-term questions of the structure policy, such as the dynamizing of promising areas, the taking into consideration of foreign market tendencies, the socio-political important developments that are remunerative only in the future, and the handling of deals that are not profitable for the interested enterprises but are for the people's economy;

-- The assertion of agreements made in the CEMA framework and among states in general, and the creation of the conditions for this assertion;

-- The protection and safeguarding of the environment, the control and implementation of environmental protection requirements;

-- The uniform guiding of area and community development in which the government's role in the former branch management system was not sufficiently clarified;

-- The development and shaping of the principles and institutions of the flexible employment policy, which maintains full employment, and in determining the division of labor to be implemented in this area by the units pursuing economic activity, the central and local government organs, and the institutions of training and education;

-- The development of the institution system of social welfare, care for families with children, the elderly, and those in a disadvantageous situation.

The area in which we really want to decrease the state's obligations is the unjustifiedly broad interference in the processes of the current renewed production and redistribution, interference in the form of grants, subsidies from the more efficient enterprises to the benefit of less efficient ones. We wish to reduce the redistribution, the disproportionate burden on the population infrastructure where one part of the population expects and receives everything from the state and the other is forced to pay for everything from its own pocket.

The economic regulation system must create uniform interest in the whole network of the innovation process, from research to utilization. The economic regulation serves not the separate regulation of individual branches, enterprises, activity or budget characteristic (resources), but the entire economic processes -- without damaging this interest -- and within it, it develops the room for maneuvering of the subjects of the management (motivated first of all by profit-making interests).

Naturally, the sphere of competition and the public services continue to require different approaches, while economic and efficiency considerations must increasingly assert themselves in all areas.

Along with the continuation of the development trend, we must strive to have the formative role of supply and demand assert itself on a wider scale in cases where the conditions of competition have already developed or where they can be created. Although the actual conditions of competition can emerge only gradually, the economic management must steadily create the system of conditions for the development of competitive conditions; there are possibilities for this also in a period when, as a result of a lack of noteworthy import competition and of the necessity of expanding exports, the compelling effects of the foreign market have only a limited impact in spite of our intensive foreign trade relations.

Price and Income Regulation

In order to maintain control over the consumer prices of products and services, which is warranted from a sociopolitical viewpoint, to reduce inflationary effects, and to strengthen the equilibrium, central price controls and the central regulation of pricing must be maintained in the future as well. The price system must be developed in such a direction that the domestic prices of goods and services take shape in agreements between economic organizations; the domestic producer price of the goods and services take shape in agreements between economic organizations; the domestic producer price of the goods and services participating -- actually or potentially -- in international trade should range between the export and import price; and the price should change according to the effect of domestic input and market conditions influenced in a planned manner in other areas.

In income regulation, it is necessary to switch to methods that permit a more flexible wage and manpower management adapted to enterprise achievements. Greater achievement should produce proportionately greater income. The present enterprise average wage regulation should be done away with in areas in which methods providing an incentive to increase output can be applied and in which economic competition and price and cost sensitivity are able to limit wage outflow not based on achievement. Conditions must be created that permit well-organized work and the payment of wages proportionate to performance during regular work hours.

In order to better evaluate resources, the ratio of the value of capital and labor input must be changed within the tax system. It is practicable to increase withdrawals connected with the employment of manpower and personal incomes in financing the social reproduction costs of labor input. The amount of withdrawals proportionate with profit and, thus, the burdens of accumulation, must be reduced.

Treating amortization and levying tax on it is closely connected with the system of paying tax on profits. Recovering the cost of fixed assets at enterprises becomes a matter of profitability under the new system.

The Organizational System, Forms of Enterprise Management

Not only the formation of resources guided by efficiency, but the regrouping and reformation of resources also must be made possible by the economic macromanagement system. The possibility of the regrouping of resources between enterprises and organizations that are suitable for this, as well as resources from the population in the sphere of the infrastructure, must be further expanded. The granting of bank credits remains the principal method of capital regrouping. A considerable reduction of the period for which credits are granted and the prevalence of a more flexible practice concerning credit policy than at present constitute an important prerequisite for the better operation of the credit system. The further development of the entire economic macromanagement system necessitates the development of bank functions.

With regard to the organizational system of the economy, the differentiation of the organizational forms of enterprises and enterprise management, the development of solutions conforming to changing conditions, and the combined application of diverse organizational forms continue. What is essential in this respect is, first, that the given tasks and circumstances should always determine which organizational form should be applied. Second, the various organizational forms should be economic structures complementing and having close relations with each other, and economic structures should not develop that are built up parallel to and in isolation from each other, or even exclude or hinder one another. Third, the operational frameworks created by the state for various forms of activity and their state burdens should be largely identical so that their choosing should truly be influenced by objective circumstances and not the "rear doors" of regulation.

The government supervision of enterprise management is another aspect of organizational development. Within the framework of this, the enterprises' responsibility for decision-making will increase. Enterprise decisions necessary for the fulfillment of their tasks -- together with the responsibility borne for them -- will be left to the enterprises, while government macromanagement will deal with overseeing the legality of economic activity and the observance of tax regulations as well as the accomplishment of tasks devolving on the vocational authorities and the carrying out of interventions necessitated by the interests of the people's economy. The new forms of enterprise management have been elaborated accordingly. Their development, a more detailed regulation of their operation, and their introduction constitute a task for the coming years.

In order to continuously improve the enterprise oganizational structure, it is necessary on the one hand, to continue the dismantling of trusts and large enterprises that do not function with sufficient efficiency or are in a monopolistic position and central economic organizational work aimed at increasing the number of medium and small enterprises. On the other hand, it is necessary to foster the development of enterprises that are capable of exploiting, on the basis of being well-provided with capital, the advantages arising from the dimensions of production and internal cooperation and are capable of integrating research development, production, and disposal of products.

It is necessary to stimulate the integration emerging from the circulation sphere (the production organized by trade, and production or service enterprises bought or established by trade). There is need to further continue and to spread to other areas of the economy the program directed at the elimination of artificial monopolies in production, in trade with means of production and consumer goods, and in foreign trade.

Strategic Trend

Just as in 1968, in 1985 the implementation of concepts concerning further development does not take place from one day to the next. At any rate, the basic position is that the most important measures cannot be postponed by citing the difficulties. At the same time, we must also take into consideration the fact that the real processes and conditions of the economy objectively delimit the extent of our ability to advance. These must be taken into consideration -- but it follows from these, too, that compromises may occur. The main thing is that the further development of economic macromanagement be a strategic development trend and not merely a timely series of measures. Every economic policy decision and action must become part of this strategic concept, and its implementation cannot be linked to concrete points of time or deadlines.

A considerable part of the measures, particularly in economic and income regulations, will be implemented in 1985, so that the working out of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the preparation of the enterprise plans take place on the basis of the already known and operational regulation system.

In 1986 and in 1987, new steps can probably be taken, first of all in the sphere of non-enterprise regulations. Among this circle of issues is the working out and implementation of the population's uniform income tax system.

The new enterprise management forms will develop gradually in the next 2 years. The further development of the institutional system of central economic management is a steady task just as it has been up to now.

MSZMP STUDIES BUDAPEST INDUSTRY, COMMERCE

LD232301 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The capital's industry and commerce has been discussed at the headquarters of the Budapest MSZMP Committee. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, participated in the discussion together with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Zoltan Szepvoelgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council. The participants have examined the situation of industry and services in the capital.

CONFERENCE ON HUNGARIAN JEWRY CONCLUDES

AU211318 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 17 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The 2-day scientific conference entitled "Hungarian Jewry in the 20th Century," held at the Institute of Historical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ended on Thursday, 16 August.

On the final day of the conference, Academician Gyorgy Ranki lectured on the determining role played by Nazi Germany in the extermination of Hungarian Jewry. Elek Karsai, historian, analyzed the connections of the Hungarian deportations with public administration; and Asher Cohen, professor at the University of Haifa, lectured on "The Jews and the Resistance Movement." Yitzhaq Arad, professor at the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem, supplied information about his Institute's research on the Hungarian holocaust. The lectures were followed by commentary lectures by Jeno Gergely, assistant lecturer, Laszlo Varadi, historian, Istvan Pinter, doctor in historical sciences, and Gyorgy Szaraz, writer, which analyzed other circumstances of the 1944 deportation of Hungarian Jewry.

FRG ATTACKS ON GLEMP STATEMENT REBUTTED

AU231220 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Aug 84 p 5

[Edmund Meclewski article: "Kali's Morality"]

[Text] Many political circles in the FRG are specialists in a "dialectal" approach to truth and morality. As young Stas Tarkowski was told in Africa by Negro boy Kali in Henry Sienkiewicz's novel "In the Desert and in the Jungle," "when Kali steals a cow it is good, but if Kali's cow is stolen it is bad." This is precisely what we can say about some of the FRG responses to Polish events, persons, and statements. If for some of its own reasons, the Catholic Church in Poland is silent about some tense situation, those in the FRG interpret this as condemnation of the Polish Government's policy, saying that the church "speaks in silence" and so on, triumphantly proclaiming the fact for all to know. However, when Primate of Poland Cardinal Glemp speaks publicly and unambiguously about important nationality issues and does this against the suggestions and whispers from the FRG, a violent attack is launched against him....

The same tactics were also used against the pope. The very fact that he made a religious and rational pilgrimage to Wroclaw [Breslau] and St Anna Mountain and that he delivered a homily there to recall these martyred territories' Catholic and Polish history released unprecedented fury along the Rhine, biting remarks about the pope's "Polish nationalism," and even insults. This fury continued for a long time.

In his 15 August homily at Jasna Gora, Cardinal Glem recalled several truths, such as the fact that a German minority does not exist in Poland, that to assert that there are more than a million German nationals in Poland is an attempt to construe artificial political processes, that one must not try to make foreigners out of Poles, that no one has the right to demand that his laws be binding on citizens of another country, and that the artificially created issue of foreigners -- read Germans -- in Poland does not revolve around a genuine national problem, but around money. The primate also appealed to young people to remain in Poland and to resist the seductions of "the comfort and pleasure of living in the West.... Incredible!

In this respect we are reminded of the well-known letter from Polish bishops to FRG bishops in 1966 and of the latter's reply. The Polish bishops' initiative, full of Christian resolution for reconciliation, was politically ill considered and turned out to be premature; it met with a startling response, which Cardinal Wyszynski decided to match in 1970 with a resolute letter addressed to Cardinal Doepner, chairman of the FRG Episcopate. Not so long ago, Kazimierz Wyka cited this letter in ZYCIE LITERACKIE. Let us recall a relevant passage: "However, I have to confess with all frankness to you, cardinal, that the German Episcopate's response to our conciliatory letter has disappointed not only the Polish people, but the world public as well. Our hand, which we stretched out with such cordiality, was not received without reservations.... Our offer, dictated by Christian love, was confronted by politics...."

I will recall that the issue also revolved around a formula of Christian humility used by Polish bishops: "We forgive and ask for forgiveness." The FRG treated this formula as an admission by the hierarchy of the Polish Catholic Church that we were guilty of the crime of murdering hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Germans in the last stages of the war and after the war, when Germans were being "expelled" from Poland.

In the case of Primate Jozef Glemp, the successor of Cardinal Wyszynski, the issue is the alleged existence of a German minority in Poland. But why has the Polish church dignitary been attacked with such fury? I think there are several reasons. The first consists in the confirmation of the old truth that on the basic issues of the state and people, all Poles speak the same language, regardless of their world outlooks and political views. In this case, they speak the language of truth. It would certainly be very much to the liking of those in the FRG if Cardinal Glemp spoke in the terms used by the "Poles" in the Paris KULTURA....

However, it seems to me that there is another reason, which can also be classified as political and anti-Polish. The role of the German minority in Poland or Czechoslovakia in the interwar period is familiar enough, and there is no need to recall it in detail. It was marked by subversion and the Fifth Column, and was a tool of pressure and blackmail from Berlin. As we know, the final pretext for aggression against us was the "persecution" of that minority.... Since there is no persecution now, it has to be created. A very simple task! It is amazing that the Germans, who are such brilliant lawyers, have made a provision in their Constitution that identifies nationality with citizenship, which means that he who is a German has citizenship.... The Warsaw correspondent of DIE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG has even calculated that on the strength of that provision, one of our vice ministers -- perhaps even more than one? -- can be regarded as a German in line with the FRG laws.... Let me ignore this typical arrogance of a daily, which should be regarded as serious by all criteria, if Mertes, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Ministry, and the FRG Constitution itself proclaim such "truths."

As for citizenship, whoever has possessed it at one time, or has lived and lives in the 1937 borders of the Reich, or whose father lived within these borders, or who was forced to accept the status of "Volksdeutsch" during the Hitlerite occupation, is now a "German" in the eyes of the German law if he wants to be one.... This is the bonus the FRG grants itself for the partitions of Poland and the Hitlerite occupation. With the help of those fictitious "Germans" produced by the FRG laws, it is possible to accuse Poland of serious omissions, such as depriving these "Germans" of basic human rights, rights as a national minority, and so on. All those who continue to leave Poland for the FRG, under the humanitarian scheme that brings together families of "persecution," because there are no German schools, publications, and holy masses, that it is forbidden in Poland to speak German, and so on, and so forth -- when these people reach the FRG they are granted the status of "expellees...." The deserters of Poland who are attracted by comfortable living in the West, have been...."expelled" from Poland.

The truths that Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, publicly proclaimed in his Jasna Gora homily to thousands and thousands of the faithful and that have gone into the world are making it difficult for those concerned to spread their nonsensical falsehoods. That is why they are so irritated that the church hierarchy in Poland, the party authorities, and all the people speak a single language on national matters and reveal the falsehood of dirty intrigues and anti-Polish plots.

Czestochowa Homily

AU221036 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Aug 84 p 2

[Report signed '(SM)' on homily delivered by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, at Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa on 15 August, the Feast of the Assumption, in the presence of Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, visiting archbishop of Chicago, who celebrated the mass]

[Text] Cardinal Glemp said that we should treat our journey to the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa together with the pilgrims as a special gift.

This is because pilgrimages enable us to carry out our ministry to the community properly, they are the nation's real school, and are one of the aspects that inspire brotherhood. After greeting all the pilgrims, both those who had come in organized groups and those who had come individually, the primate mentioned the long tradition of pilgrimages in our country and said that our pilgrim movement is undergoing a revival and constantly gaining in strength and vitality.

Then, Primate Glemp said that foreigners eagerly join Polish pilgrims and their presence is an expression of the fraternization of people in the church. The best proof of this is the presence of Cardinal J. Bernardin, the well-known champion of peace and justice based on fundamental values, which he draws from the Gospel, and which he so often recalls in his teachings.

In the second part of his sermon, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, shared his feelings on the problem of Polish-German relations which, as he said, have become distended with the pain of history and whose consideration requires moral vigilance.

We want to look at all these issues, Cardinal J. Glemp said, in light of the same Christian motives that inspired Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski to make his famous proclamation in 1965. By following this trend, we will understand the recommendations of the Gospel without, at the same time, glossing over national isuses. Let us also remember what is good and evil.

During my last visit to the FRG and my meetings with the clergy and the faithful there, the primate said, I came across much spontaneous goodwill, which was not so much the desire to restitute us for the past, but came from truly Christian motives. Aside from his goodwill, one could discern the feeling of sorrow and wrong that Germans nurse toward us. These feelings, inspired by other sources, also find their way to the church. The cardinal spoke of the reasons that caused this state of affairs. The love of the homeland and the awareness that one is part of a community -- this is the duty of a Christian. However, it is often times people change their homelands solely for the sake of convenience, without having any moral grounds for doing so. If today, after 40 years in our country, someone declares himself a German, then such a statement is usually inspired by base motives. This is an important issue for the church. We understand that it is necessary to make it possible for the faithful to pray in their native language, but we cannot organize clergy for those who do not know this language at all and have never even seen the homeland they profess is theirs. If there is a feeling that wrong has been done, then Christianity tells us to forgive. Let an example of this be the well-known poetess from Warmia [prewar east Russia] -- Maria Zientara-Malewska, who was devoted to Poland and Polishness [polskosc] and had to suffer so very much. She bore this valiantly, because whoever loves their country knows how to forgive. How else does the idea of wrong-doing look in the so-called campaign to bring families together. In conclusion, the Polish primate said that although we have come to the Jasna Gora monastery with many problems, we look in our prayers for ways of making ourselves new people.

FRG'S MERTES: GERMAN PROBLEM REMAINS OPEN

LD240924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In an interview for West German television, Minister of State in the Bonn Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes reiterated the argument that the German problem remains open. In Mertes' opinion, this standpoint is not in conflict with the treaties between the Federal Republic and the socialist states. This same poltician has expressed the view that the postwar order in Europe is only temporary, because no peace treaty was concluded with the Germans.

JARUZELSKI GREETS MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON ELECTION

LD231825 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory telegram to Jambyn Batmonh in connection with his election as general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

FRG'S STRAUSS MEETS ALBANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU231138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 84 p 7

[PAP report: "F.J. Strauss in Albania"]

[Text] Bonn -- Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian CSU party, who has recently been holidaying in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Italy, has unexpectedly also visited Albania. During his visit to Albania, Franz Josef Strauss conferred with Manush Myftiu, deputy premier of this country. REUTER reported this from Vienna on Monday, [20 August] citing an official report of the Albanian press agency, ATA. This agency also reported that Strauss had familiarized himself with monuments of Albanian history and culture.

ITALIAN DELEGATION BEGINS CONSULTATIONS 23 AUG

AU231607 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, August 23 -- Italy and Poland today began consultations centering primarily on disarmament and activities of the United Nations so as to have an exchange of views on international issues before the 39th U.N. General Assembly gets underway this September.

A high-level delegation from the Italian Foreign Ministry led by Plenipotentiary Minister Onofrio Solari Bozzi began talks here today with their Polish counterparts, and during their sojourn in Warsaw they will also meet with the director of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization.

The Italo-Polish consultators will be concluded on Sunday and testify to the steady resumption of a dialogue between the two countries on specific international issues of mutual interest.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES VETERANS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU221353 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report on patriotic demonstration held on 19 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the fighting on the Warka-Magnuszew bridgehead, attended by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, who fought there in 1944]

[Excerpt] During his meeting with veterans who participated in the fighting at the Warka-Magnuszew bridgehead [on the banks of the Vistula south of Warsaw], General Jaruzelski spoke, in reference to his personal experiences, of the battles of the Polish and Soviet regiments on the bridgehead and about the significance of these battles in the future victory.

The memory of those glory-filled days, he said, now inspires us to undertake further efforts for the good of the people's homeland, nation, and state. History teaches us that the path trod by the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, together with the soldiers of the Soviet Army, in bringing freedom back to the tortured country was the correct road.

During the 40 years of the PPR, there have been enormous changes in our home, and the Radom region has also developed from one that was backward and poor into an industrialized region.

The achievements of the PPR were reached through hard work and despite the various adversities, anti-Polish and antisocialist forces, and conditions of confrontation between the two systems, the general said. Today there are still specific centers that continue to pursue activities aimed at hindering the further development of our socialist country. At the very least, U.S. sanctions are an example of these.

We can all be proud of the achievements of the 40 years of the PPR, and our soldiers, both the participants in World War II and those who are doing service today, can feel that they have fulfilled their duty to the socialist homeland well. The guiding principle of the soldiers' efforts has always been the future of the country, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the veterans for their patriotic armed action, wished them health and strength, success in their personal lives, and further achievements in their work, service, and activities for Poland.

PZPR FIGURES ATTEND AIR FORCE DAY CELEBRATION

LD232148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Today we mark Polish people's Air Force Day. Let us recall that in August 1944, Air Force units of the Polish Army, organized and trained on Soviet territory and armed with Soviet military equipment, arrived in Poland to start military operations over the Vistula and Pilica. This took place on 23 August 1944 in the area of Warka.

In Poznan there was a gala concert in which Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, and Gen Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, took part. Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the supreme headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, to the Polish Army, as well as the hosts of the city and Szczecin Voivodship, representatives of the political parties, and several generations of airmen were present. Gen Florian Siwicki delivered a speech. On behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski and himself, he expressed wholehearted, soldierly thanks for the soldiers' fruitful, daily toil and patriotic sacrifice, as well as their contribution to strengthening our airspace borders. Also today, representatives of the highest party and state authorities met merited airmen at the Air Force Hall of Traditions in Poznan. Merited Air Force Pilot of the PPR titles and badges, and officer's crosses of the Polonia Restituta Order were presented

LEADERS ATTEND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TOMAL'S FUNERAL

LD232138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The funeral of Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal, who died at 63, took place today at the Powazki Municipal Cemetery in Warsaw.

Representatives of the highest authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, took part in the ceremony. State decorations, including the Commander's Cross with Star of the Polonia Restituta Order, First and Second Class Orders of the Banner of labor, and the Partisan Cross, were displayed before the coffin of the deceased at the funeral home. Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Koziol bid the deceased farewell and recalled his sociopolitical activity and vocational work. The representative company of the Polish Army paid military honors wreaths and flowers from the family, the Sejm, the Council of State, the PZPR Central Committee, the ZSL Supreme Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, ministries and public organizations were laid at the grave.

'GOOD' ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED IN JULY

LD131945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The economy made good achievements last month. This favorable information is contained in the latest communique of the Main Statistical Office [GUS].

Growth in industrial output, construction and assembly work; a productivity increase in industry, including the building industry; increased turnover in foreign trade, not bad results in agriculture, despite unfavorable weather conditions -- this is the most important data contained in the communique.

In July, as in previous years, there was some seasonal reduction in output. Hence it was lower than in June, but higher by nearly 12 percent than in July last year. During 7 months of this year, the value of industrial output was 6 percent higher than in the same period last year. Improvement has taken place in all branches of industry and is particularly noticeable in processing industries; there are more refrigerators, freezers, trucks, tractors, radios, car batteries, plastics, and many other articles.

The building industry has been unable to boast of such good results. Over 7 months of this year, 0.4 percent fewer flats had been commissioned than during the same period in 1983. Another figure is encouraging; new flats had 2.5 percent more usable area. Also, there are more flats under construction than last year.

The GUS communique also discusses in detail the number of commissioned projects for health service and education.

July results for agriculture are not conclusive, due to a harvest delay of about 3 weeks. During 7 months of this year, the procurement animals for slaughter was lower by 2 percent, including pigs for slaughter by over 17 percent. Procurement of beef and calf was greater, and poultry procurement increased over twofold. More milk was purchased, but fewer eggs. Thus, it transpires from the data that among optimistic information, there are also statistical data which cause concern. However, a drop in procurement of slaughter pigs has been slowed down, as shown by July results; a nearly 7 percent increase in procurement has occurred.

Some data concerning earnings and wages of the population: During 7 months of this year, incomes were larger by over 19 percent, and expenditures by 24 percent. The increase in monetary resources of the population amounts to nearly Z116 billion, saving deposits and other deposits have been increased by Z56.5 billion.

During the 7 months, average monthly pay, including profit payments and balance surplus in four basic branches of socialized economy amounted to Z16,762.

BAKA VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRESS, CONCERNS

AU211430 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Aug 84 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of the 3 July press conference for foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw; first two paragraphs are RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Excerpts] Over a month ago, on 3 July, a press conference was held in the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw for foreign journalists. It was attended by Minister Wladyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs. Because of a massive flow of press materials, we have been unable to publish a transcript of this conference within a normal deadline. In view of important events in the country, there were more press conferences in July than in any other month.

After a delay, we are publishing this transcript in the conviction that the issues tackled during the press conference constitute important events, and in view of the fact that the report on implementation of the economic reform -- this report was the basis of the conference -- has already been presented the Sejm. The full text of this report will soon be published as a separate brochure by the Panstwowe Prezedsiebiorstwo Wydawnicze RZCZPOSPOLITA. [State Publishing Agency RZECZPOSPOLITA]

Douglas Stanglin, NEWSWEEK: Is it true that very serious differences on the economic reform still exist within the government?

W. Baka: First, the government is implementing the reform and, as the evaluation of present progress shows, it is proceeding consistently along the ninth party congress line. It is quite natural that such a complicated issue as the reform generates many views, which are sometimes controversial. This discussion of such views is necessary if we want to obtain the best possible solutions. We also think that such discussions are very valuable feature of the style of our government's work. It would be very bad if we had no such discussions and if the very complicated issues for which the government is responsible were not examined from various angles.

We think that we must encourage various views on the economic reform and its results not only from the government, but also from the extensive segments of our society. That is why the report we are preparing about some key issues presents a number of views resulting from differing positions. For example, the same issue is viewed in different ways by enterprises, ministries, banks, and scientific communities. If we want the process of the economic reform to be healthy, we must allow for discussions at every stage and in every place.

The reform has to prove itself by its results and the effectiveness of the mechanisms it sets in motion. The worst thing we could do would be to muzzle, hinder, or stop discussions. The authorities have never had and never will have anything like that in mind. The views of members of the Council of Ministers on how to solve specific problems are necessarily the results of their experience in solving problems in their own sectors. However, none of them questions the principles of the reform, which is certainly natural. He who would question these principles could not implement the reform or, especially, guide its implementation.

Gabor Miklos, NEPSZABADSA: Minister, one of the reform's measures was the liquidation of the intermediate levels of economic management. I have read in the Polish press that so-called trusts [zrzeszenie] are being organized, and that such a superenterprise has been organized in lignite mining. Could you comment?

W. Baka: As you know, we have liquidated the association [zjednoczenie] which was an intermediate echelon of management. Voluntary trusts have been established as a new and basic organizational form of groups of enterprises. Also, about 50 obligatory trusts have been established to solve specific problems of social significance. Other opportunities for enterprises to establish groups have also been created, including cooperation accords, consortiums, companies, and so on. I think that the performance of the economy we have in mind calls for organizational development. That is why our task is to adapt the economy's organizational structures to the economy's techical-economic features, for example.

Anyone with only a little knowledge of technical-economic problems knows that energy, coal mining, or copper production must have a different organizational structure than that of the consumer goods industry. It is also necessary to adapt organizational structures to the structual policy we intend to implement so that we can, with the help of organizational forms, develop the right conditions for improving effectiveness and achieving long-term economic and social goals. These issues are being tackled by various bodies, including the Commission for Economic Reform. The commission has set up its team for reviewing and evaluating organizational structures in the economy.

Ministries have also begun this work, which is their right and obligation in accordance with the laws. It is quite natural that different views may occur, especially at the stage where the issue of how that organizational structure should develop is being studied. Generally speaking, we assume that first it is necessary to exploit opportunities created by the laws, and only when it is obvious that the given legal rules are inappropriate, too narrow, and make it impossible for a group to organize itself, should one propose that the relevant rules be changed.

We estimate that the opportunities provided by the legally established organizational structures are not being exploited in practice. No proposal for an organizational solution that is in conflict with the law may be implemented. The first thing to do is prove that the problem cannot be solved with the existing law and then modify this law.

Jiri Vasko, CTK: Minister, I have three questions. First, before the economic reform was introduced, people said that market balance was the reform's main goal. However, you and other people now say that the success of the reform depends on market balance. Could you explain this divergence in views?

Second, how would you explain the fact the mining and energy industries, in which the economic reform mechanisms are almost absent, are achieving the best economic results in Poland?

Three, the recent CEMA conference in Moscow stressed the importance of coordinating the socioeconomic plans of the socialist countries. How will this coordination be ensured in Poland within the economic reform considering that individual enterprises are independent, self-managing, and self-financing?

W. Baka: The reform and market balance depend on one another because market balance is necessary if the reform mechanisms are to fully function, and the reform is necessary if production is to be stimulated and market balance restored. There has been no change in our policy on this issue, and this policy is already bearing fruit. Regardless of our market's many weak points, it is already quite obvious that with each year or, actually, with each passing month, market balance continues to improve. In 1981, for every Z100 of the population's income, there was a Z0.75 increase in the flow of goods. In 1982, the increase in the flow of goods was worth Z85, and in 1983 over Z90, which is now normal.

In 1984, this trend is being strengthened and aided by various factors, including the reform mechanisms. Increasing market balance increases the value of the zloty. Although the zloty is still not sufficiently attractive, it is now more attractive than it was a year ago, let alone 1982 or 1981.

Why is it that the mining and energy industries, in which the progress of the economic reform is the weakest, continue to achieve the best results? First, the truth is that in the mining industry, reform mechanisms are operating with the modifications necessary for this production sector. Second, the economy as a whole is doing much better than expected. It is true that in 1982 mining and energy achieved the best production results in the processing industry because they rely primarily on their own resources and are least amenable to restrictions. Our intention was to concentrate funds in these sectors to ensure the speediest possible development of these basic branches of the national economy. The goods results are already there.

The year of 1982 was decisively better for mining than for other sectors of the economy, but proportions have been reversed as of 1983. The production of the processing industries continued to increase faster than the production of the extracting industries, which is natural. Mining and energy develop at a rate that is possible for them. Spectacular increases of 10 percent or so are not possible in mining and energy because of technical limitations. The development trends in 1984 are like those in 1983. By the way, the only sector that experienced no production slump in 1981-82 was small-scale production. In 1983, this production increased about 18 percent, and this year it is increasing at a rate of about 11-12 percent. Economic mechanisms and the independence of enterprises have been most productive in this sector, which is also natural.

The last issue -- the coordination of plans within CEMA vis-a-vis the economic reform and the independence of enterprises in the Polish economy. I will reply point by point. Point one: The CEMA summit decisions on jointly solving the tasks of energy, fuels, technological progress, production specialization, and so on are most advantageous for implementing the economic reform in Poland because they help stabilize economic conditions in the long run, and this is the necessary premise for rationalizing the performance of enterprises. Point two: Almost all socialist countries are showing trends toward increasing the role and independence of enterprises and their responsibility for their results. This means that conditions are being created for increasingly closer ties among enterprises in various socialist countries. The Moscow CEMA summit meeting paid great attention to this issue. Point three: As our experience has shown in the past 2 years, the independence of enterprises does not in any way hinder the coordination of CEMA plans. On the contrary, given the right application of economic meahanisms, it helps to coordinate these plans. It is true that 2 years ago considerable doubts were expressed on whether, under the new systems-type conditions, the enterprises would rush to cooperate with other socialist countries. However, 1982-83 and the first 6 months of 1984 have not confirmed those doubts. Enterprises have become strongly interested in the development of cooperation with the socialist countries and have even pressed for it. New organizational forms conducive to solving cooperation problems have begun to be devised at the initiative of enterprises.

Finally, the last issue: In line with the law, the state authorities are able -- if the situation demands -- to compel an enterprise to implement the tasks resulting from interstate accords. In such a case, the enterprise receives the necessary resources and is assured necessary benefits. So far there has been no need to invoke this law. However, it is obvious that as our cooperation with the socialist countries reaches higher and higher levels, the reforms of this cooperation must become more varied and richer.

We profess the principle that we should adapt ourselves to the institutional and organizational solutions of our partners. This should not be difficult with the flexible solutions introducted by the reform, but we must be more intelligent in our actions than we were in the past.

Ilia Marinkovic, POLITIKA, Belgrade: In the past few weeks, trade unions and other bodies have proposed that the law on trade unions, workers self-management groups, and state enterprises should be changed. Will not a transfer of the powers of workers self-management groups to trade unions change and weaken these groups? What is your view of the future concept of reforming the role of trade unions and workers self-management groups?

W. Baka: Both trade unions and workers self-management groups have important tasks to fulfill in the course of the economic reform. At the moment, a typical polarization of the role of trade unions and self-management groups is taking place in enterprises. We know that in some of them, conflicts have broken out in this respect, but in a decisive majority of enterprises, relations between trade unions and self-management groups are developing correctly. We think that conditions are not ripe to modify either or both laws. We need much more experience to be able to justify any improvements in legislation. It is true that some self-management groups usurp the right to distribute the social funds, which are the domain of trade unions, and that some trade unions usurp the right to distribute profits, which are the domain of self-management bodies. However, relations between trade unions and self-management bodies are generally developing correctly.

We should also bear in mind that in enterprises with strong trade unions and strong self-management groups, no one speaks of the need to change legislation. In many enterprises, trade unions and self-management groups have signed special accords to closely define their activities in solving the problems of workers and enterprises.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: I have in mind the opponents of the reform. A poll has revealed that almost 40 percent of managers think that there are more who oppose the reform than support it, but 32 percent of managers said they do not know. I do not know whether they really do not know, or whether they think it better not to tell the truth. The managers' answers to other questions are similar. Some 12 percent think that the center will never be reformed in line with the reform, but 27 percent say that it is difficult to say. Perhaps in some way they are right, because as things are now, progress in the reform of the center is feeble. What are your views?

W. Baka: I know the results of this and other polls. Regardless of what reservations managers have, the overall results of these polls are rather optimistic, which means that most managers think that the reform is being and will be consistently implemented. This is very important. These managers also note various danagers. In most cases, they are experienced individuals who know that nothing is unchangeable and that we have to struggle intensely for what we want to own in the future.

The other issue: Very much is being said in our country about reconstructing the center. From the very beginning, my view has been that the number of ministries is no criterion upon which to decide whether the center has been reformed. In 1981, we carried out a crucial reform: We organized 11 ministries into 5. Some people thought that progress would involve reducing the number of ministries to 2 and then 1. At the moment we think that stress should be placed on the methods whereby the center functions and on its work, ensuring that it is consistent with the principles of the reform. The point is to ensure that the central bodies and ministries organize their performance, analytical and information bases, and the methods of liaison, decision-making, and action in such a way that the appointed general aims are achieved and that the legal position of enterprises is respected at the same time. This process is continuing, and it is natural that it is beset by difficulties because no one has as yet written a manual on "how to do it," and no one has anticipated all the possible situations. Only practice can teach us a new way of doing things. It goes without saying that old habits are still alive here and there and that certain elements of the competition of interests do assert themselves. Obviously, all these circumstances must be taken into account.

BENEFITS, PROBLEMS OF POLONIAN FIRMS VIEWED

AU211345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Poland 16 Aug 84 p 4

[Andrzej Leszczynski article: "Benefits and Concern"]

[Excerpts] Various things are said about Polonian firms, and there is no lack of concern about the scale and extent of their activities. Therefore, let us try to get a broader view of this group of enterprises.

First of all, how many are there? Up to the end of May 1984, a total of 602 permits had been issued allowing Polonian enterprises to pursue their activities. However, fewer than this number are functioning because the permits of several firms have recently been revoked and about 50 enterprises have abandoned their activities.

At the end of 1983, the majority of Polonian firms specialized in the clothing branch of production (157), in the chemical branch (108), in the timber branch (62), and in the leather branch (60). Aside from this, it is not unusual for one enterprise to pursue diversified activities. For example, the Marbet enterprise in Bilesko-Biala produces beehives and apiary equipment, abrasive [scierne] tiles, and leather and linen goods.

Last year, the number of workers employed in Polonian firms rose considerably, from 12,200 people to 29,500. The majority were employed by Warsaw Voivodship enterprises, which were responsible for 7,500 of this number; 3,000 were employed in Lodz Voivodship. The majority of Polonian firms do not employ more than 200 workers.

In 1983, the value of the production and services rendered by foreign [zagraniczne] enterprises amounted to Z44.5 billion, 0.24 percent of the production and services of the entire economy. Last year, Polonian firms exported goods totaling $15.9 million and $1.4 million (0.27 percent of Polish exports); imports amounted to $19.5 million and $92,000 (0.45 percent of Polish imports), while $9.1 million came directly from the entrepreneur's own funds.

The activities of Polonian firms bring the country definite and measurable benefits.

Last year, Polonian firms supplied Z34.2 billion worth of goods to the market. The value of their services to the people amounted to Z811 million, and services to units of the socialized economy were worth Z3.6 billion.

It is from this source that we obtain certain necessary and sought-after goods, including medical items and equipment, such as the Heliotrip apparatus for the blind, parts for mining equipment in the communal economy, fertilizers and fodder concentrates, footwear, and so on.

However, we must clearly indicate the things that worry us about these firms' activities and the things we must not allow. Last year, after having paid their turnover tax, Polonian firms recorded in their accounts a profit of Z15 billion, giving them a profitability rate considerably higher than the profitability indicators in the entire economy. For example, the profitability calculated by comparing profits to turnover, amounted to 33 percent in Polonian firms and 7.1 percent in the national economy, while in relation to their own costs, the profitability of foreign enterprises was 55 percent and 10.1 percent in the national economy.

This is quite an explicit indicator of the Polonian firms' practice of raising prices, something that was confirmed in the results of checks carried out by the bodies of the Ministry of Finance during the first 6 months of 1984. Although we cannot generalize such an accusation, it must, nevertheless, be said that the checks revealed quite a few such cases. After all, certain shrewd Polonian manufacturers snatch up various ways -- not always honest -- to increase their profits. Examples have been recorded of their making a profit at the cost of the parties cooperating with them, of raising prices, of not declaring their turnover, and of infringing their accepted production rights. These are things that cannot be tolerated.

In 1983, 27 percent of the profits that remained in these firms after they paid their taxes were designated for investments, and although this was 8 percent more than in 1982, it is still too little. Some manufacturers are not too eager to make expected foreign currency investments or develop their workshops in Poland.

The activities of Polonian firms rouse much diverse public emotion. At the same time, these firms are a sure and almost sanctioned part of our economic affairs that can contribute to the stimulation of these affairs. After all, this can be seen in specific examples. However, we must also perceive their specific irregularities. This also concerns their failure to observe the accepted rules of the economic game as well as the common dishonesty they practice.

As far as the economic activities of these private enterprises are concerned, it is important that they not be at odds with accepted legal norms and social interests. In view of this, we must set up some specific fiscal obstacles for them. This is the purpose of the higher turnover, income, and foreign currency taxes that were introduced over the course of last year. These principles must be consistently observed and checked.

PRON ACTIVITIES IN GDANSK SHIPYARDS DISCUSSED

AU221026 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview given in Gdansk by Stanislaw Grabowski, chairman of the Shipyard Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in the Gdansk Lenin Shipyards, to Wlodzimierz Syzdek; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Syzdek] The development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in plants is rather slow, and the reason for this is not just the passivity and indifference of workers. In many cases the PRON branches have become a "maid of all work," which lowers their effectiveness in handling the most important issues. The PRON situation in your shipyards is different. Is this because of the pressure by workers or because PRON activists are devoted to their work?

[Grabowski] To answer your question I must go back to February 1982, when a group of social activists was formed in the shipyards under very difficult conditions. They tried to create a platform for this group, and the concept of its activity continued to change for many following months. In the end, some of its members who were disappointed by the initial failures left, and only a very small group of enthusiasts remained to fight on. It was they who succeeded in establishing a PRON branch in our shipyards in October 1982. They were experienced social activists who enjoyed some authority among shipyard workers, were genuinely committed to the problems of the community, had a good knowledge of these problems, and were not afraid of failures. I soon joined this group and helped to draw up an action plan to make PRON an accepted institution in the shipyards.

[Syzdek] What were your practical activities?

[Grabowski] At first we did not know how to reach the broad segments of the work force. That is why we adopted the only method possible under the circumstances -- the method of trial and error. One attempt was the organization of meetings between workers and management, including various specialists. We prepared these meetings with great care.

[Syzdek] Did you limit your activity just to the meetings with workers?

[Grabowski] We also developed other forms of work with the shipyard community. Together with trade unions, we made efforts to improve working conditions and medical care because we knew that the situation was bad in this regard.

We also developed propaganda activities to popularize the aims and principles of our movement. This has resulted in a consistent flow into our ranks of new sympathizers -- of people who really want to work for others. Our branch now totals about 800 people, mostly workers.

[Syzdek] You also deal with very simple, daily problems of workers, which other organizations are unble to solve.

[Grabowski] We do handle these problems, of which there are very many in our shipyards. For example, not so long ago we most resolutely handled the issue of the allotment of cars, of which the shipyards received 70. Despite the intervention of trade unions, attempts were made to distribute the cars among administrative workers. We found out that some of these cars were to be allotted to persons who already owned cars in very good condition. We took immediate action and talked with the shipyards' management. As a result, most of these cars were allotted to outstanding shipyard workers.

We also took action to review the financing of a trip to Quebec, Canada, by a small group of workers. Management assigned Z600,000 from the social fund for this purpose, but we thought that it was too much in a situation where there was not enough money for assistance, loans, and cost-of-living subsidies. We vetoed the original arrangement, and the cost of the trip was reduced to Z300,000.

[Syzdek] From what you have said so far, it seems that the activities of the PRON branch in your shipyards can be regarded only as great successes.

[Grabowski] I make no secret of the fact that we have failures as well. We are still unable to find a common ground with rather large segments of our work force. However, I think that eventually it will be possible to win over these workers.

[Syzdek] What are the prospects of PRON activities in your shipyards?

[Grabowski] I think we should go on with the efforts to create a climate of accord and cooperation with everyone, regardless of his political convinctions. We should participate in solving people-to-people conflicts. We see outselves as mediators between management and the work force. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a situation in which divisions disappear, which is our purpose.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION EXAMINED

AU221429 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Aug 84 p 6

[Andrzej W. Kaczorowski article: "Agricultural Foundation Is Developing"]

[Excerpts] On 9 June 1983, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, issued a decree to appoint a 12-member Organizational Committee for the Agricultural Foundation, the purpose of which is to assist the development of family farms and trades servicing agriculture. This decree put a formal seal on work that had been going on for some time in connection with the foundation, and made it a public concern.

The committee's task is to complete the organizational work aimed at setting up the foundation -- that is, to negotiate the necessary conditions with the government -- and to draw up at least pilot programs for the foundation. This issue must not be left unattended until the time the foundation is registered if we want to obtain certain foreign funds, which will be given us not "on trust," but for the definite purpose of implementing clear-cut programs.

The pilot programs, submitted at the end of last April and the beginning of last May to some chief Western donors and to our government, are now being examined. This is very important because the financing of the foundation will be affected by funds allotted to specific programs, which must clearly state their purpose and activities, and must be suitably placed.

Three kinds of programs have been proposed. First, the infrastructural programs, which are probably the most important and whose purpose is to modernize farms and their structure.

Second, the programs whose purpose is to provide stopgap assistance for farming to avert particularly acute threats with the help of pesticides, veterinary medicines, and so on.

Third, it is proposed that the means from the so-called zloty fund should be used to finance social programs for social investments in rural areas to benefit older people and children, and to provide restricted cash assistance to needy people. The means for cash assistance would be handed over to the Charity Commission of the Polish Episcopate.

The zloty fund will consist of repayments of the foreign funds distributed among farmers, on the condition that they are repaid. It was decided that it would be wrong to distribute these funds for free because this would place some farmers in a privileged position.

The pilot programs would be put to the test in the first year, and the main program would be implemented in the following years, beginning in 1986. However, the activity of the foundation is calculated for a longer period to enable the original funds to "double" themselves, and to promote further development with the aid of domestic funds. For example, for the most part the water program can be implemented with zlotys, and only a very small amount of foreign exchange will be needed. What is important is to get the foundation going so that funds can "double" themselves.

The zloty fund will be used to finance those programs that can be implemented with zlotys and, partially, to implement the social programs. In this way, the Catholic Church will seek not only to consolidate stronger farms, but also to assist weaker people, especially those who have to leave farming.

The issue of applying for assistance from the foundation continues to stir interest and emotions. Assuming that it would be very wrong for every farmer to try to get something for himself at the cost of others, the Organizational Committee expects some collective initiatives so that at least an entire village can be considered for assistance. This means that funds will be allotted to villages where there are active individuals ready to launch undertakings and projects of a more extensive nature.

Extensive organizational structures for the foundation will not be established. Aside from the central office in Warsaw, only plenipotentiaries will be appointed in the field, and only if necessary. They will operate under the control of land in cooperation with unpaid social agents.

As for the amount of funds offered by the Western Episcopates, they can now be estimated at $28 million for the pilot programs. The size of the main program will to a great extent depend on the results the foundation achieves through the pilot programs. At the moment, further funds are being considered and consultations are being held concerning $170 million for the 1st year of the main program's implementation. No political strings are attached to this, but the general international political atmosphere will be of enormous importance. There is no doubt that general improvements in East-West relations would make a decisively advantageous impact on the development of the foundation.

The Catholic Church guarantees the foreign donors that assistance will be used correctly. That is why the church will decide who should represent the foundation authorities. In particular, the conference of the Polish Eposcopate will appoint the foundation council. As for the foundation itself, its activities will be promoted by lay persons. The church organization will not be directly committed to this task, because bishops and parish priests have enough pastoral tasks to fulfill.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION -- To mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the social revoluton in Romania falling on 23 August, a solemn concert took place in the Warsaw Philharmonic Hall. Present were members of the party and state authorities, including Miroslaw Milewski and Zbigniew Szalajda. Speeches were made by Zbigniew Szalajda and the Romanian ambassador, Ion Cozma. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84 LD]

POLISH-LIBYAN COMMISSION -- The fifth session of Polish-Libyan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has ended in Warsaw. The Polish delegation was led by Lieutenant General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, minister of administration and spatial management, and the Libyan delegation by Muhannad 'Ubayd ash-Shukri, secretary of the General People's Committee of Public Utilities and Construction. An agreement was signed defining detailed principles of cooperation in the fields of economy, science, and technology. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 23 Aug 84 LD]

GRAIN HARVEST REPORTS -- Correspondents' reports indicate that nationally grain has been harvested from over 5 million hectares. Over 2.5 million hectares of grain remains to be reaped. Daily deliveries of grain to procurement points and warehouses has reached 200,000 tons. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84 LD]

LUMEA ON REAGAN RENOMINATION, ELECTORATE MOOD

AU221037 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 16 Aug 84 p 13

[Stelian Tulea article: "Republican Party Convention -- Reconfirmation Without Surprises"]

[Text] A certain "suspense" and uncertainty was evident among Republican Party members only until the beginning of this year, in other words, until the moment when Ronald Reagan announced his intention to run for a second term: then things cleared up, possible adversaries from his own party disappeared, pre-election procedures became a formality, and, at the same time, the opportunity appeared to promote the administration's ideas; the convention scheduled to take place in Dallas beginning 20 August will only crown, through a typically American ceremony, a foregone conclusion, known since the beginning of the year. There are several reasons for such a development of events. The party whose representative is in the White House almost always gives that person the opportunity to run for a second term in order to continue his initial program.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that The Reagan-Bush team marked a "new beginning" in American economic policy, disputable in various aspects, but the guidelines of which are to be continued, according to the present administration's logic. And finally, without losing sight of the fact that in the past 4 years the general spirit of the American voter has changed in a certain way, there is another, apparently predominant, conservative tendency which supports the Reaganist forces: The most telling proof of this is the fact that both the candidates and the platform of the Democratic Party are relying on this spirit, avoiding declarations or programs considered too liberal.

As has often been mentioned during this past year, the presidential elections will ultimately be a kind of referendum on the present administration's policy. In this context, it is worth remembering that Ronald Reagan took over at a time when the voters were dissatisfied, particularly by the economic situation, and at a time when there was a feeling that America was weakening. The voters opted for conservative measures and initiatives that were successful in a number of previous local and state consultations, such as a reduction in federal expenditures, social programs, and in the governmental apparatus: minimal interventions by the government in economic issues, promotion of private initiative on a large scale, and a monetarist policy, and so on. But we must not lose sight of the fact that participation in the 1980 elections was low and that of the total number of voters, only a little more than half voted for Reagan, so that on a national scale only about 30 percent of the U.S. population supported him; this means that there is opposition and that a substantial number of people are indifferent to any government.

The Reagan administration has not lacked in fluctations and unforeseen events. However, as a result of the spirit that propelled him to the White House and the Democrats' downfall, the President easily obtained congressional approval for almost all of his proposals in his first year. Later, as has also happened with other presidents, his first priority became the tension between the executive and legislative bodies. In the beginning, the economic situation was unfavorable for Reagan. Proposing to reduce inflation by any means, the President promoted measures that created dissatisfaction. In the first part of his term, Americans experienced the most serious recession and highest unemployment rate in the last 40 years, but inflation gradually declined and recovery began. The roots of this recovery can be found in the policy of the former Carter administration, although Ronald Reagan will never admit it, NEWSWEEK stated a few months ago.

Three years ago, a plan to reduce taxes for taxpayers and businessmen was introduced; the effects of this plan were not those expected and the opposition states that, on the contrary, it contributed to the emergence of later difficulties. After a fast upsurge, unemployment has now returned to the level existing at the time of the takeover of power. However, various strata of society, particularly blacks, continue to be affected. The opposition's accusations that the Republican administration is "a government of rich people for rich people," have received real support as a result of many distinctive developments in the current period. It is worth mentioning that the statistics -- in spite of the fact that they are dry and sober -- reveal the harsh reality to a great extent. In this view, according to the Labor Department itself, the number of those who have been seeking employment for the past 6 months is double that of April 1980. And since the administration has changed the structure of the unemployment benefits program, the number of those who receive these benefits in recent months has been the lowest since such programs were initiated at the federal level.

It is true that the economy has grown this year more than the percentage envisaged by the administration, but, as a result of this, problems have emerged: Since more money was demanded for investment, an increase in the interest rate has been noted that burdens these investments and exerts pressure on the economy, a fact that can lead to a rekindling of inflation. The interest rates are heavily burdened by the huge budget deficits. In 1980 the President promised a balanced budget by the end of his term, but this year's deficit is the highest in U.S. history -- several times higher than during the previous administration. Although the President does not admit a connection between the deficit and the high interest rates, economists can prove it. On the other hand, these high interest rates bring about an overvaluation of the dollar, with unwanted implications in foreign trade cooperation (such as emergency protectionist pressures) and dissatisfaction from all foreign partners. At the same time, these huge deficits are a result of the excessive military expenditures, which grow year by year, and each year exceed peacetime expenditure renewals.

"We have an excessively large deficit because the government is spending too much," the President says. However, Congress believes that it is not the social programs, but the military programs that are the cause of the "boom" in deficits, which have been called "time bombs."

The foreign policy of the present administration clearly differs from previous ones and has led to harsh criticism. Among other things, it is noted that for the first time in many years, no summit meeting with the Soviet Union has taken place, and no agreement has been reached concerning armament questions. On the other hand, military programs have reached unprecedented levels and the nuclear arms race has been stepped up. Even in the United States, these things have increased the manifestations and movements for a "nuclear freeze" and for reaching certain agreements. Fluctuations can be noted in the Middle East policy, and the time of the Lebanese involvement is particularly criticized. The United States has increased its obligations in Central America and the Democrats are warning that keeping the Republicans in power will result in the country becoming involved in a war in that region. The major Western allies have been dissatisfied with the lack of disarmament measures, the fact that decisions are made unilaterally, the protectionist pressures, the high interest rates, and with the maintenance of an overvalued dollar.

No matter how important these external aspects are -- and they are of greater importance now than at other times -- the American voter is going to vote according to the domestic situation and to his immediate interests and problems. President Reagan's possibility of winning another term depends to a great extent on these problems.

However, from this point of view, the present President seems to have a number of advantages. The position itself offers opportunities he knows how to use. The President's radio speeches are an example: By the beginning of this year he had spoken to the people over the radio 85 times, every Saturday, and was able to emphasize his programs, while the opposition did not have such a means of propaganda available; the ideas of most of his speeches were taken up by the newspapers and magazines. "I must finish what I have begun," says Ronald Reagan. The Republican Party is granting him the chance. Now it is the voters' turn to express their opinion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

Ceausescu Hosts Reception

AU232006 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania hosted a reception tonight at the Victory Square Palace on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation.

On their arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were most warmly welcomed by the participants. The reception was attended by comrades of the party-state leadership, party members from the underground years, participants in the 23 August 1944 insurrections, active and reserve generals, managers of certain mass and public organizations, heroes of socialist work, men of arts and culture, and other working people. Guests from abroad who participated in festivities occasioned by the Romanian people's great holiday, were also present, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps, and foreign press correspondents.

During the reception, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the guests from abroad and other participants in the reception.

Honecker Attends

LD231752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (ADN) -- The celebration of Romania's national day ended this evening with a reception in Bucharest given by the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, together with other party and state leaders, welcomed the foreign guests, including Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who had come to Romania for the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation. The evening presented further opportunities for numerous friendly talks.

At the end of the reception, Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked Erich Honecker for participating in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation and said goodbye. He asked that his best wishes to be conveyed to the people of the GDR, who would shortly be celebrating the 35th anniversary of their socialist state. Erich Honecker wished Nicolae Ceausescu and the entire Romanian people fresh successes in the fifth decade of socialist construction.

Ceausescu, Honecker Talks

AU232001 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, took place this afternoon at the Palace of the State Council.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again thanked Comrade Erich Honecker for his participation, at the head of a party-state delegation, in festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation.

On his own behalf and on behalf of the delegation members, Comrade Erich Honecker thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu for the invitation to participate in the Romanian people's great holiday and for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their stay in Romania.

The two leaders expressed the conviction that the current talks, like the previous ones, will contribute to broadly expanded cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker briefed each other on concerns and activities of the RCP and SED and examined the current stage and future prospects of bilateral relations, as well as important aspects of the evolution of the international situation.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker pointed out with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and SED and between Romania and the GDR have continued to develop and strengthen in recent years in the spirit of orientations and agreements reached during high-level meetings. In this respect, they emphasized the progress made in expanding cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other fields.

Both sides assessed that the results attained thus far as well as the ever-growing economic potential of Romania and the GDR create favorable premises for further developing and deepening bilateral cooperation. They stressed the determination to better utilize the existing broad opportunities and entrusted the central planning bodies of the two countries as well as the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation with the task of examining and adopting concrete measures capable of increasing economic relations by expanding trade exchanges, particularly production sharing and specialization in top industrial branches, and by intensifying cooperation in science and technology.

The sides also agreed to draft a long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker also exchanged views on topical issues of international political life. In this respect, they stressed the determination of the two countries to further work to halt the arms race, bring about disarmament, particularly nuclear, and promote a police of security, detente, broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, peace, and socialism.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem, and understanding charactheristic of the good relations between our parties, countries, and peoples.

ADN Reports Meeting

LD232018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today conducted with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, an exchange of views on the friendly bilateral relations between the GDR and Romania as well as topical international questions. Erich Honecker described the results of the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress, and especially the initiatives and achievements of the workers in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding. He pointed out that the SED continues, even under more complicated international conditions, the successful course of the main task in its unification of economic and social policy.

Nicolae Ceausescu explained the economic and social development in Romania since the 12th RCP Congress. He emphasized the Romanian workers' achievements in all areas of social life, under the leadership of the RCP and in preparation for the impending 13th RCP Congress.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction that the GDR-Romanian cooperation based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 12 May 1972 and their personal official meetings in 1977 and 1980 is developing successfully. Regarding this, they emphasized the forward-oriented importance attached to the fraternal cooperation of the SED and the RCP.

Proceeding from the CEMA documents on the economic deliberations held 12-14 June 1984 at the highest level, the two sides affirmed their countries' resolve to increase activities for the implementation of socialist economic integration. They point to the scope offered to this end within the framework of the two national economies.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with their renewed meeting and cordial talks. They underlined that their meeting will contribute to the consolidation of the close alliance and the further deepening of friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples as well as to strengthening peace and socialism.

In the course of the exchange of views, the two statesmen expressed concern about the extremely tense international situation evoked by the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the United States. It was emphatically pointed out that the most urgent task today is the preservation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Everything must be done to achieve a halt to the arms race and effective arms limitation and disarmament at a steadily lower level while observing the principle of equality of equality and equal security.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the topicality of the fraternal socialist countries' far-reaching proposals for resolving the burning questions of our time as contained in the Prague Declaration, the Moscow tatement, the communique of the Budapest foreign ministers meeting and in the declaration of the CEMA countries. The importance of the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the security of the peoples of Europe, and in behalf of a policy of common sense, was particularly emphasized. The two sides stressed the necessity of continuing the political dialogue with all forces prepared for understanding.

The talks, conducted in an open, comradely atmosphere, were attended on behalf of the GDR by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancellery of the chairman of the Council of State, and Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Romania; and on behalf of Romania by Gheorghe Oprea, romanian first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs, Nicolae Mihai, deputy head of the RCP Central Committee International Relations Department, and Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary of the Council of State.

Honecker Talks With Vlajkovic

LD232129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in Bucharest on Thursday, Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. During the friendly meeting, questions of mutual interest were discussed, particularly important aspects of cooperation between the two states, as well as topical problems of international development, especially on the European Continent.

Both sides agreed that relations between the GDR and SFRY, on the basis of concluded agreements, have developed well and that there is further scope for their expansion.

Regarding the present international situation, both sides expressed their deep concern about the existing world tensions. They underlined the urgent need to make the greatest possible efforts to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to safeguard peace and security for the peoples.

The meeting was attended on behalf of the GDR by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the State Council Chancellery; and Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to the SFRY; on behalf of the SFRY by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Departs, Seen Off by Manescu

LD231926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was cordially seen off tonight at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport. He left following his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his participation in the events marking Romaina's national day.

Seeing off Erich Honecker and his entourage were members of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee Maneu Manescu, deputy chairman of the Council of State, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and others. Officials of the GDR Embassy in the Socialist Republic of Romania were also present.

Honecker Message to Ceausescu

LD231933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has expressed his thanks for the fraternal reception, cordiality, and open-minedness shown to him during his stay in Romania.

The telegram which Erich Honecker sent to Nicolae Ceaucescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, while leaving the country reads: "Once again our talks have shown our mutual resolve to develop relations of close friendship and solidarity between our parties, states and peoples in all areas, thus at the same time making a contribution to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. Please allow me to take this opportunity of once more wishing the fraternal Romanian people further success in the shaping of the overall advanced socialist society in their fatherland."

Kempny Attends Parade

LD231348 Prague CTK in English 1323 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest Aug 23 (CTK) -- A military parade and a big rally of the working people took (?place here) today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement and the fall of fascist rule in Romania.

Watching the parade were top Communist Party and state representatives of Romania and guests from abroad, including a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by party Presidium member and Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny.

Delegations Arrive

AU231908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2210 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Upon an invitation of the State Council and the Government of Romania, the following guests arrived in Bucharest on Wednesday to attend the festivities marking the fortieth anniversary of the August 23 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation:

-- The representative of the Hellenic Republic, Mihail Stefanides first vice-president of parliament;

- Malaysia's delegation led by Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister;

- The delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Hasan 'Ali; member of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade;

- The delegation of the Togolese Republic led by Moussa Barry Barque, minister of mines, energy, public works and water resources;

- The delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by 'Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Service;

- The delegation of the French Republic led by Jean-Michel Baylet, secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry;

- The representative of Argentina, Conrado Storani, secretary of state for energy;

- The delegation of Kuwait led by 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, adivser to the Amir, speical envoy;

- The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, led by Johamed Val, ambassador, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

Arriving in Bucharest the same day upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, were: the leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA of Greece, Ilias Iliou; the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by Dimitris Mamakis, candidate member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau; the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden led by Paul Lastender, member of the Central Committee of that party; the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement-PASOK of Greece led by Paraskivas Avgherinos, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee; the representtive of the Swiss Labour Party, Georg Lechleiter, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of that party, the delegation of the Israel Labour Party led by Mordekhay Gur, member of the party leadership, deputy; the delegation of the New Democracy Party of Greece led by Christos Lkatsiyannis, Attica deputy.

Ziaul Haq Meets Ceausescu

AU232013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/8/84 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania had talks on August 23 in the afternoon with General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who attended the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and antiimperialist revolution of national and social liberation.

The talks were attended by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minsiter of Romania. Present were also Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affaris, and Iqbal Hosain, ambassador of Pakistan in Bucharest.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed once more thanks for the Pakistani head of state's participation in the celebration of August 23 and stressed that his new visit to Romania was an expression of the good relations established between the two countries and peoples, of the personal friendly relations between the two presidents.

Stressing the satisfaction at having attended the great celebration of August 23, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq assessed higly the results scored by the Romanian people in the last 40 years, mirrored in the great exhibition of Romania and emphasized the great great enthusiasm that characterized both the solemn session and the great demonstration of the working peole in Bucharest.

During the talks, it was stressed that President Ziaul Haq's current visit in Bucharest, the continuation of the Romanian-Pakistani summit dialogue and the understandings reached on the occasion, were another important contribution to the strengthening and deepening of the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries, in the interests of their peoples, of the policy of peace, independence, and broad collaboration the world over. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Meets Li Xiannian, Leaders

BK240720 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq had detailed talks with the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, in Bucharest yesterday evening. The talks, which lasted 1 hour, were held in a very cordial, friendly atmosphere. They discussed bilateral relations and international problems. The finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, was also present on the occasion. The Romanian president was assisted by the vice president, Gheorghe Radulescu.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq later told newsmen accompanying him that he had detailed discussions with the Romanian president on ways to further strengthen bilateral relations. He said President Ceausescu had assured him that he would pay special attention to increasing imports from Pakistan in order to remove the bilateral trade imbalance. He said the Romanian president also referred to some other projects that will be considered during the next session of the Pakistan-Romania joint ministerial commission meeting due to be held in November or December of this year.

Answering a question, the president said that the Afghanistan problem also figured during the talks. The two countries agreed that the Afghanistan problem can be only solved politically. He said he explained Pakistan's position on Afghanistan and noted Romania's views in this regard. He said President Ceausescu supported indirect talks on Afghanistan.

The president said he has another opportunity to meet the Chinese president, Li Xiannian, during his stay in Bucharest. He also met Li Xiannian at various functions marking the 40th anniversary of liberation of Romania. They discussed bilateral relations and international and regional issues and expressed satisfaction at the growing friendly relations between the two countries.

The president also referred to his meetings with leaders of a number of countries who had come to Bucharest to participate in the celebrations. He said that during these meetings he explained Pakistan's viewpoints on several major issues. The leaders he met included the Sudanese president, Ja'far Numayri, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana, Angolan President Jose dos Santos, and the Hungarian vice president, Gaspar.

Further on Ziaul Haq Meetings

BK231555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Chinese President Li Xiannian called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Bucharest this afternoon. The two leaders exchanged views on various issues, including bilateral relations and matters of common interest.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Bucharest this afternoon. The president reaffirmed Pakistan's continued support for the Palestinian cause. The two leaders discussed the Iran-Iraq war and the efforts of the Islamic Community Peace Committee to bring an end to this conflict. The PLO chief later told Radio Pakistan's representative that he particularly discussed with the Pakistan president the efforts of the Islamic Community Peace Committee to end the Iran-Iraq war. In reply to a question, he said he was very grateful to the Pakistan president for his fullest support for the Palestinian cause and for his efforts to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. The finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the secretary general of economic affairs division were also present on the occasion. The talks lasted for about 1 hour. A report just received from Bucharest says President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Romanian President Ceausescu began talks a short while ago.

Ceausescu Receives Dos Santos

MB240810 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In Bucharest yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, attended the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the triumph of the Romanian socialist revolution. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who arrived in Romania 2 days ago, already met with Nicolae Ceausescu, his Romanian counterpart. During the meeting, the two statesmen discussed bilateral issues, particularly in regard to party and state cooperation.

Meets Zimbabwean President

AU2311055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met on Wednesday, August 22 with Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, now in Bucharest to attend the festivities occasioned by the anniversary of 40 years since the victorious antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

On behalf of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, of the Zimbabwean people and on his own behalf, Canaan Sodindo Banana addressed Nicolae Ceausescu warmest congratulations on his country's national day. Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the Zimbabwean prime minister a warm salute.

During the interview which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, full satisfaction was expressed for the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples. Joint willingness was also shown to deepen and amplify those relations, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of peace, detente and understanding all over the world.

Banana Urges Increased Trade

MB240715 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has called for increased trade between Romania and Zimbabwe. In an interview with Romanian television in Bucharest yesterday, comrade Banana said although a joint economic commission has been established, a great deal of work remains to be done to strengthen trade relations between Zimbabwe and Romania.

The president praised the Romanian leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for his pragmatism which has led Romania through its progressive policies to achieve greater technological and economic advantage since the establishment of socialism in that country. He said Zimbabwe shares Romania's concern over the unstable international situation, whose stability is being undermined by the arms race. Comrade Banana, who later visited the monuments with Romania's Politburo, is expected to leave Romania today for a brief stopover in London. The president is to meet staff at the Zimbabwean High Commission in the British capital before preceeding to Zimbabwe.

Ceausescu Receives Somali Official

AU232035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on August 23 in the afternoon Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, head of his country's delegation to the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and warmest congratulations on the glorious anniversary from Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, and to the Romanian people wishes of fresh success in the homeland's multilateral development. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Mohamed Siad Barre be conveyed his warm salute and best wishes to the friendly Somali people, as well as his satisfaction at the participation of the delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic in the great celebration of the Romanian people, pointing out that that was an expression of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Somalia, between the two peoples. During the interview which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, they emphasized the importance of the summit understandings and expressed the wish to develop and expand the Romanian-Somali relations in domains of mutual interest. It was considered that the intensification of the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Somalia was beneficial to the two countries and peoples and served the cause of international peace, collaboration and understanding.

Meets Moroccan Envoy

AU222301 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu Received on August 22 Ahmed Bensouda, royal court adviser, personal representative of King Hasan II, who participates in the festivities occasioned by the Romanian people's national day -- August 23.

The guest handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the king of Morocco, Hassan II, whereby the Romanian head of state is addressed warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, and the willingness is expressed to further expand the Romanian-Moroccan links of collaboration in various fields of activity and in the international arena. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and requested that King Hassan II be conveyed warm greetings. During the interview, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the course of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries, and conviction was expressed that they would continually develop for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of international peace and cooperation.

Receives Liberian Minister

AB232055 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman is in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, where he presented a special message to President Nicolae Ceaucescu from the Liberian leader, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. According to a Foreign Ministry press release, Minister Eastman is today participating in Romania's 40th founding anniversary. From Romania, the foreign minister will go to Austria to present another message to the Austrian chancellor from the head of state. It can be recalled that the Liberian leader and president of the Interim National Assembly was scheduled to pay state visits to Romania and Austria while he had left for checkup in West Germany, but he had to return home to attend to urgent state matters.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES GENERALS' PROMOTION CEREMONY

AU211837 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a rank promotion ceremony on 21 August in Bucharest for high-ranking officers of the Army and the Ministry of the Interior -- ecorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally, I would like to warmly congratulate all generals promoted today, as well as the new generals of the Army and the Ministry of the Interior, and wish you success in your future activity.

I take this opportunity to also congratulate all officers who received rank promotions in recent days as well as the newly commissioned officers after completion of studies in military schools. These rank promotions and the commissioning of a large number of new officers aim at further strengthening our army and the troops and other bodies of the Ministry of the Interior.

Indeed, our people are marking the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation with outstanding results in all fields. Along with the people, our Armed Forces and all bodies of the Ministry of the Interior have made an important contribution to these achievements. We should resolutely work to further increase the combat capability and political level of our entire Army and all formations of the Ministry of the Interior. We are making serious efforts to strengthen the country's defense capability, in addition to ensuring the overall development of our fatherland. In view of existing international circumstances, we are concerned with equipping our Army with everything required to maintain its ability to fulfill its high duty of defending the revolutionary achievements of the people and the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The highest homage that can be paid to our national holiday and the highest pledge that can be made by the generals and officers of our Army, the Ministry of the Interior, and our entire Army is to continuously improve their military and political training and to always serve the people, the fatherland, the party, the cause of socialism, and Romania's independence and sovereignty. Again I would like to warmly congratulate you and wish you new successes and much health and happiness. [applause]

CEAUSESCU ON DISARMAMENT IN JORNAL DO BRASIL

AU212210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Daily Newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL" -- AGERPRES headline; interview given on 10 August in Snagov]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/08/1984 -- Mr President, you are greatly concerned with the questions related to the arms race and disarmament negotiations. We would be glad to hear your opinion on the importance and urgency of these questions in the current international situation.

Answer: Tension has become very serious in international life as result of the policy of maintaining and redividing the zones of influence, of the policy of force and threat of force and of the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, of nuclear arming in particular.

According to official statements, the nuclear weapons that the two big powers now have can destroy the whole of mankind several times. Under the circumstances, the fundamental issue of our epoch is to halt the arms race, to pass to disarmament, nuclear above all, to secure the peoples' supreme right to life, to independence and peace.

We consider that there is no justification at all for the continuation of arming in general, of nuclear arming in particular. No doubt, disarmament should strike a balance between the two parties, though not by increasing the number of weapons but by reducing the existing ones to the lowest possible level.

We think that talks between the Soviet Union and the United States ought to be resumed and negotiations start with the participation of all nuclear countries.

At the same time, we attach great importance to the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, since the problems of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament, are of concern to all nations of the world since a potential nuclear war endangers the life and existence of the whole mankind. It is therefore necessary that all peoples, heads of state and government, all politicians work most resolutely and assume greater and direct responsibility with regard to the achievement of disarmament and ensurance of peace.

Question: What do you think about the consequences for Europe and even the world of the emplacement by the U.S. of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as well as of the Soviet Union's countermeasures?

Answer: A very serious situation has been created in Europe and the world over when the U.S. began to emplace their medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries and nuclear countermeasures were announced by the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact this greatly increases the danger of a world nuclear war.

Under the circumstances, it is our opinion that everything possible be done for halting the carrying into effect of these measures -- on both sides -- for the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. with a view to completely eliminating medium-range missiles and eventually all nuclear weapons.

In view of the fact that the nuclear missiles I mentioned are being deployed in European countries, it is our opinion, that a great responsibility devolves upon the European states which should participate directly, in one form or another, in the conclusion of accords on the removal of those missiles, of nuclear arms in general.

As I have already said, in my opinion peoples should not just wait for negotiations between the great powers but assume direct responsibility and fully contribute to the achievement of disarmament and safeguarding of peace.

Question: Mr President, Do you think that the nuclear powers' decisions to site nuclear weapons in the territory of other countries are compatible with those states' duties under the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons?

Answer: The deployment of missiles and nuclear weapons in general in the territory of other states is in fact a proliferation of nuclear weapons, a violation of the agreements on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which, in fact increases the number of nuclear countries. This is so because the location of nuclear weapons in a number of states means in fact that the respective states pledge a direct part in the use of those weapons and, indirectly become nuclear countries.

In our opinion, the states signatories to the non-proliferation threaty should, under the provisions of the treaty, urge the convening of a special conference to assess the new situation and draw appropriate conclusions. Of course, first of all it should agree to urge the removal of all nuclear weapons from the territory of other states. Barring such an agreement, other states are fully entitled to reconsider their stand on the treaty.

Nevertheless, I repeat, given the seriousness of the question and the threat of nuclear weapons, everything should be done in order that nuclear weapons be withdrawn from the territory of other states, and in general, that the states processing and manufacturing like weapons pass to their reduction until their elimination.

Question: You personally and the Romanian parliament have repeatedly sent messages and appeals to the two great nuclear powers -- the United States and USSR -- to other states, both in the West and in the East, to start concrete negotiations on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament first of all. What is, in your opinion, the role that parliaments, political forces and public opinion should play?

Answer: Indeed, Romania set forth a series of proposals on disarmament-related questions, on nuclear disarmament first and foremost; it called directly on the two great powers and on other states in that respect. The Romanian parliament repeatedly sent messages to heads of state and parliaments in other countries, to halt the arms race and do everything for disarmament, primarily for nuclear disarmament, to ensure the foremost right of individuals and peoples to existence, life, independence and peace.

I think that the world public opinion, the peoples and, in this context parliaments, too, as representatives of the broad masses, have a prominent role to play to make the governments work toward disarmament and the safeguarding of peace. However, I repeat, this presupposes that parliaments, public opinion, political sectors and peoples themselves should grasp the gravity of the situation and work most resolutely to stop the course toward a nuclear catastrophe, to ensure peace.

Question: The great responsibility of the nuclear states for nuclear disarmament is a recurrent theme. Would you tell our readers your opinion on the role that non-nuclear countries like Romania and Brazil can play in these negotiations?

Answer: I stressed in my answers to your previous questions that everything possible should be done for negotiations to be resumed between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, for the other nuclear states to take part in negotiations in order to stop the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, achieve disarmament and remove the nuclear war threat.

I also referred to the necessity that the other states take fully responsible action to attain that goal. Therefore, it is my view that Romania and Brazil, as well as other states, can and must make greater efforts and take action more responsibly for the success of these negotiations -- at the Geneva conference, at the United Nations, and at other international bodies that our countries are members of.

Question: Would Romania, like other socialist countries, feel obliged to accept the deployment of medium-range missiles on its territory?

Answer: Romania firmly stated its positions against nuclear armaments of any kind, hence of medium-range missiles as well, and is determined not to accept any kind of nuclear weapon on its territory. We take the view that far from bringing more security nuclear weapons sited on the territory of states, hence of Romania too, increase the danger of destruction. Consequently, the guarantees for the security and independence of peoples are not related to the deployment of nuclear weapons, they are related to their removal from their territories, to the complete elimination of nuclear armaments from the world.

Question: Would you, Mr President, outline for our readers your view of disarmament and development, how concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures first and foremost, can narrow down the gap between developing and developed countries?

Answer: It is well known that military spending has topped 700 billion dollars. Obviously, this huge military expenditure directly influences economic growth and has contributed much to the deepening of the world economic crisis, to the deterioration of the position of developing countries, to the widening gap between developing and developed countries.

Certainly, other world factors have contributed to this. Inequitable economic relations, world financial policies, inordinately high interest rates are at the roots of this very serious economic position of developing countries.

There is no doubt that between disarmament and underdevelopment there is a close interdependence worldwide. This is linked also to the fact that a reduction of military spending could provide the means to assist the developing countries and also to help the developed countries to find an issue to the crisis, resume the economic activity in general.

At the same time, we take the view that a global solution ought to be found to underdevelopment issues, including that of the developing countries' foreign debts. We think first of all of the cancellation of the poorest countries' debts, of a significant reduction of the debts of another group of countries, of a general long-term rescheduling of the debts of developing countries at low or no interest. At the same time, a reasonable ceiling ought to be agreed upon, as well as new means to aid developing countries economically and socially. This would meet not only the interests of developing countries but also those of developed countries, as the only basis for a normal resumption of economic activities and a way out of the crisis that seriously affects all peoples.

In that respect, it is our opinion that developing countries ought to take action in closer unity, agree on a common strategy in their negotiations with developed countries and in their cooperation for economic and social development.

Question: On August 23 you celebrate a highly significant event in Romanian history. It will be an opportunity for your people to review its great achievements. Are you, dear Mr President, contemplating to take that opportunity and launch again your disarmament and peace proposals and calls you have already referred to?

Answer: Indeed, on August 23 we celebrate forty years since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation. We mark this festive day by outstanding achievements in the country's economic and social development. Against 1945, industrial production has grown more than one hundred times, farm output more than seven times, the social product 28 times, and the national income 32 times. This was a basis for noteworthy developments and constructions that anybody can see -- industrial, agricultural, social, cultural, housing.

At the same time we could constantly improve the standard of living, materially and spiritually. Under the circumstances of the world crisis in the past few years when the real incomes of working people in most countries, including developed ones, have dropped, Romania set aside important sums to raise pays and pensions. August 1 marked the end of all pay and pension raises. As a result, real pay will be 5.6 percent higher than in 1980, and pensions will go up 5 percent. All this proves the force of our economy and the correctness of the economic policy of the party and government of Socialist Romania.

As far as international questions are concerned, we invited representatives of many states to our celebrations when we plan to refer also to the international situation, to call again on the governments and peoples to do their best and ensure peace, equal cooperation among nations, the peoples' independence.

In conclusion I would like to make our wishes of progress, prosperity and peace for the readers of your newspaper, and the friendly Brazilian people as a whole.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION'S PAPERS PRAISE CEAUSESCU

AU171340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Aug 84

["Papers at the National Scientific Session Devoted to the Forthcoming Anniversary of August 23" -- AGERPRES headline; Session held on 16 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1984 -- Nine papers were delivered at the national scientific session on "The Anti-Fascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation -- the Foundation of the Big Achievements Scored by the Romanian People under the RCP Leadership in the Building of Socialism, in the Affirmation of the Ideals of Freedom, Independence, Sovereignty, Peace and Progress in the World".

We carry brief resumes of the papers.

In his opening address at the session, Petru Enache stressed the profound significances of the historic act of national will and dignity, the tremendous rising in fight of the whole Romanian people in August 1944, highlighting that through it "lasting foundations were laid to today's Socialist Romania -- a prosperous, free and sovereign country among the nations of the world".

"After the military-fascist dictatorship was overthrown", the speaker said, "in eight days' time in tough battles the military units together with the patriotic formations liquidated the Nazi troops' resistance, liberated the capital and a large part of the country.

"Carrying through this act of national will, Romania joined with her full economic and military potential the Soviet Union and the other forces of the united nations' coalition, fighting heroically, at the cost of tremendous material and human sacrifices, for the homeland's full freeing of the Hitlerite-Horthyist troops and then for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and a part of Austria, until the final victory over fascist Germany. The anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation that started with the armed insurrection opened the path to the establishment of the people's democratic power and the passage to socialist construction."

Presenting the achievements scored by the Romanian people, he pointed out that all these were indissolubly linked to the name of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the republic, who left his mark on the comprehensive process of revolutionary transformation of Romania, of turning true in the homeland mankind's golden dream -- socialism and communism, of raising the Romanian nation onto a new, superior status -- of dignity, prosperity and independence.

The paper "The Romanian Communist Party, the Standard-Bearer of the Romanian People's Struggle Against Fascist Danger and War, in Defence of the Homeland's Independence, Sovereignty and Integrity", delivered by Manea Manescu, stresses that along its heroic existence which essentially identifies itself with the very history of the country and of the Romanian people, the RCP, by creatively applying the principles of scientific socialism to Romania's specific conditions, asserted itself as a true standard-bearer of the struggle of the working class in alliance with the working peasantry and progressive intelligentsia, together with all advanced forces of society, in defense of the homeland's independence and freedom.

The speaker highlighted that "the personality of Nicolae Ceausescu whose more than 50-year long revolutionary activity covers the most heroic period of the Romanian Communist Party's struggle, asserted itself vigorously in the ranks of Romanian Communists and patriots.

Evoking the rich revolutionary activity unfolded by the RCP in defence of the Romanian people's fundamental rights, for the consolidation of the working class' cohesion, for the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance, for the rallying into a broad national front of all patriotic forces against the ascent of fascism, the speaker stressed that never before in the Romanians' history was achieved such a powerful national union as it was achieved in ther period prior to the great patriotic action of August 23, 1944, whose standard-bearer was the RCP.

Highlighting then the RCP's struggle for the building of the new, socialist society, the fact that the most fertile period ever known by Romania was inaugurated by the 9th congress of the party, the speaker said inter alia:

"Romania enjoys tremendous prestige in the world. The whole Romanian foreign policy conception, the actions of President Nicolae Ceausescu on an international plane acquirred universal dimensions, conferring on Romania's president the aura of hero of peace. Today, after almost two decades since the 9th congress, the wonderful socio-political, theoretical and practical work of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is the basic factor of every grand achievement that gives brilliance to contemporary Socialist Romania".

Referring to the proposal for Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection at the 23d congress at the head of the party, Manea Manescu pointed out that the decision endorsed in this respect by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 1984 was unanimously approved and powerfully sustained by all Communists, by the whole Romanian nation. "This high reinvestiture", he said, "is the best guarantee that the socio-economic development programme will be exemplarily fulfilled, that the communist future we aspire after will come true."

"The Romanian Communist Party's Strategy and Tactics in the Organization and Leadership of All Democratic, Patriotic Forces, of All People in the Struggle for the Triumph of the Anti-Fascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation, of August 1944" was the theme of the paper delivered by Gheorghe Radulescu. The events of August 1944 confirmed the realistic character of the RCP strategy and tactics, the creative manner in which it applied in the country's specific conditions the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory about the working class' role and the necessity of its unity of action, about the alliances with other social classes and groups, about the correlation between the objective and subjective, internal and external factors of the revolution, stressed the author, highlighting also the specific, original creative contribution made by the RCP to the world revolutionary theory, to the strategy and tactics of the revolutions of social and national liberation, of the armed insurrections in Europe. A special contribution and a decisive role in the organization and unfolding of the anti-fascist and anti-war manifestations of the Romanian people had the tested revolutionist Nicolae Ceausescu, whose personality as a leader was powerfully foreshadowed for us, all those who participated in those actions, just like Comrade Elena Ceausescu's qualities of great revolutionary campaigner came to the fore in the heat of those actions of great patriotic significance.

The paper points to the ideas and actions comprised in the RCP programme of organization of the anti-fascist resistance, emphasizing the fruit of the efforts made for the coalition of all national democratic forces. The resistance movement in Romania, the paper shows, took into consideration the evolution of the world war balance of forces. Organizing the final assault of August 23, the RCP has the historic merit of having taken into consideration the congenial international conditions created by the great military successes scored by the heroic armies of the USSR which carried the brunt of the anti-Hitler war. Likewise, account was taken of the blows dealt at the German war machine by the allied forces in the fronts in Italy and France. At the same time, vantage was taken of the successes of the national liberation movements which were diminishing the Nazi invaders' capacity of aggression and oppression in various European countries.

In the paper "The Role and Place of the Romanian Army in the Implementation of the Antifascist and Anti-imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation, the Contribution of the Romanian People to Defeating Fascism" read by Constantin Olteanu, the fact is highlighted that the August 1944 revolution started with the overthrowing of Antonescu's dictatorship -- an act that induced many alterations in the political regime in Romania -- had as a centerpiece the armed struggle, its national liberation character focusing all the forces of the Romanian people and all the fighting ability of the Romanian Army.

The Romanian Army's option to turn weapons against Hitler's Germany -- a singular, unprecedented act -- played a particularly important part in the implementation of the targets of the August 1944 revolution, reads the paper, mentioning that "the Romanian revolution was important not only within the national territory, it was an event of continental dimension and implications through the contribution it made to the fall of the German machine in the southern wing of the eastern front and in the Balkan peninsula, by thus opening the path for unhampered progress of the Soviet Army towards south eastern and central Europe, and by considerably shortening the span of the war as a whole.

The paper evokes extensively the great human and material effort made by Romania in the struggle it fought alongside the allied countries to defeat fascism.

In the paper "The Development, by the Romanian Communist Party and its General Secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Marxist Concept of Proletarian Revolution and of the Concept of Revolution of National Liberation" Dumitru Popescu said:

Within the searches and disputes on the concept of revolution an exceptional place is held by the Romanian Communist Party and its leader, the internationally acknowledged revolutionary thinker, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Stressing that in the conception of the RCP the fundamental premises of the revolution are the objective historical necessity and the social imperative, the speaker showed that the RCP and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu rejected constantly and firmly the wrong concept of "export of revolution" with its false corollary, the possibility of artificially stressing the social contradictions. The external factor can apply a favouring part or, on the contrary, a hostile one. Yet, the impulse in itself cannot be substituted. The course followed by the World War II in 1944, the victories of the Soviet Army and of the antifascist coalition facilitated the progress of the Romanian people's revolution of national and social liberation. He stressed that the roots of the August 1944 revolution can be found in the states of affairs characteristic of the revolutionary situation in Romania at that time. The Romanian concept of revolution added to the denial of the export of revolution the condemnation of "the export of counterrevolution," also noted the speaker while cautioning that in our time a promotion of the two political orientations that run counter to the historical necessities can lead to most dangerous consequences for the world balance.

With the states divided in different social systems, in opposing political systems, any interference in the existence of other states, under the pretext on principle of solidarity with one side or the other, can generate international clashes, can endanger the world peace. In the context Dumitru Popescu referred to one of the Romanian theses that is fundamental for the revolutionary theory and practice, for whose accreditation in the entire zone of the international communist and working class movement the RCP general secretary has made impressive consistent and tenacious efforts over the last two decades. In question is the thesis on the right of each party to work out by itself the revolutionary ways and means in an absolutely independent way, free from any outside interference, in agreement with the concrete social and political circumstances and the particular conditions in which it carries out its activity, an inviolable and imprescriptible right that cannot make the object of disputes.

In this paper Dumitru Popescu highlighted also the importance of further theses and concepts promoted by the RCP in the implementation of the socialist revolution and construction.

In his paper on "The Young Generation's Heroism in the Struggle for the Country's Liberation from Fascist Domination, for the Building of the New, Socialist, Free and Independent Romania", Nicu Ceausescu pointed out inter alia:

"Under the RCP leadership the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] involved the youth from the very beginning in the struggle for averting the fascist danger and the imperialist war.

"Just like the party, the Union of Communist Youth passed a most difficult exam in the years of Antonescu's dictatorship. However, the UCY members being permanently led and educated by the Communist Party allowed the youth organizations to daringly face the repression, to overcome the tough moments in the antifascist fight.

"The nearer the liberation day, the greater were the influence and revolutionary spirit of the UCY members with the mass of youth. It can be said that from the first moment the youth's participation in the fight for the country's liberation from Hitlerite domination had a mass character.

"In the stormy weeks that followed the epoch-making, historic moment of August 23, 1944, when the Romanian people was engrossed in the fight for the country's definitive liberation from the Hitlerite-Horthyist occupation, the whole nation had the opportunity to see and appreciate correctly the dedication of the young generation in the long train of revolutionary battles that followed.

In the new historical stage, that of socialist construction, the country's youth got engrossed, dedicating their full creative capability and power of work, talent and enthusiasm, in the general effort of the people for the steady implementation of the party's policy of building Socialist Romania -- a free and independent country with a powerful, fully developing economy, with an ever higher level of civilization, a dignified and sovereign state that enjoys well-deserved international prestige.

"The young generation is resolved to do its utmost in the future too, for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance on the luminous road to communism", the paper concludes.

The progress made by Romania particularly over the last two decades has been presented extensively in the paper "The Conception of the Romanian Communist Party and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Continuous Development of the Productive Forces -- A Base for the Economic and Social Progress of Romania, for Providing National Independence and Sovereignty" by Gheorghe Oprea. It was made possible, the paper reads, owing to the sustained effort made over these years by the RCP general secretary to mobilize all the creative energies in society, to remove for good the burden of preconceived ideas, dogmas and simplistic principles, to open wide prospects for the assertion of a fresh trend of thought, a rational, bold and highly dialectical one that consistently draws its inspiration from the complex realities of our economic and social life, tightly related to the tendencies existing on a world plane. The theoretical concept of setting up the socialist society in Romania under the circumstances of undermedium [as received] development, with stress falling on an accelerated development of the productive forces, has been materialized in many concrete programmes of action covering the domains, sectors, branches and subbranches that are essential for the progress of the Romanian economic and social life.

The paper read by Gheorghe Oprea presents the stipulations in the programme for economic and social development of Romania over 1986-1990 five-year plan and until the year 2000, the fact being stressed that they are based on the advanced, renewing and revolutionary conception of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The paper "The Contribution Made by Scientists, the Men of Art and Culture to the Struggle Waged by the Whole People for Preservation of the Country's Integrity and Sovereignty, Against Fascism and War, for a Renewing Alteration of our Society, for the Socialist Construction in Romania" read by Ion Ursu, highlights that the Romanian intelligentsia, a preserver of strong democratic and progressive traditions, was prompt to answer energetically the call addressed by the RCP, turning antifascism into their fundamental moral and political option. After illustrating with deeds and documents of the time the tight collaboration between the Communists and the democratic and antifascist intelligentsia, the speaker mentioned that "outstanding personalities of the Romanian culture, science, and arts, inspired by profound patriotism, Communists or democrats, acted in various ways against the regime of dictatorship and against the country's enslavement to Nazi Germany, for disjoining from the Hitlerite war and for Romania's joining the anti-Hitler coalition and the liberation of northern Transylvania.

In the post-war years, the communique shows, through the care of the party and the state, the science, culture and the arts enjoyed best conditions of development.

Over two hundred working people who carry on activity in scientific research, technological development and application of technological progress consider themselves today more mobilized than ever in the advanced front of economic and social construction. They view with enthusiasm and confidence the perspective opened by the forthcoming 13th congress of the party whose directives apply to them to the highest degree.

The paper "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Conception About the Nation's Role in Contemporary Epoch. The Unity of the Working People Irrespective of Nationality -- An Achievement of Great Importance in the Process of Building Socialism in Romania", presented by Ioan Totu, stresses that among the theses articulated by the party's general secretary of outstanding importance is the thesis according to which the formation of the nation is not a process that goes on independently or the sum-total of common features of a collectivity, but the result of the purposeful action of the society's members who have a community of language, territory, interests, culture, as well as of the existence of permanent, traditional socio-economic relations among them.

An important achievement of the contemporary Romanian society is the construction of the socialist state as a state of the revolutionary working class, and the setting up of an adequate institutional framework for the participation of the whole nation in debating and solving all the problems of the social life. The unity between the interests of the nation and the functions of our socialist state have conferred on it also the quality of an exponent of the national sovereignty, reads the paper.

Solving the question of the nationalities in the spirit of the scientific socialism, a historical success of the RCP, has not been a side achievement of the socialist revolution, but one of its essential components, stressed Ioan Totu while mentioning that the principle promoted is the one according to which the working people of other nationality are citizens of Romania enjoying the same right and duties as the other citizens of the homeland. By applying firmly these principles Romania and the Romanian state have provided fully equal rights to all the citizens in the homeland, irrespective of nationality and have offered all the sons of the country opportunities for assertion in the political, social and cultural life.

The importance and international prestige of the work of building socialism in Romania under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party with its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at head were presented extensively in the paper read by Ion Popescu Puturi.

Sends Cable to Ceausescu

AU171417 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Aug 84

["Telegram to the CC of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/1984 -- The participants in the national scientific session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944 held in Bucharest on August 16 express their esteem, valuation and gratitude to the RCP and Romanian state leader for the prodigious activity he carries on for the attainment of the loftiest ideals and aspirations of the Romanian people, for his exceptional contribution to the development of revolutionary theory and practice, to the heritage of contemporary sociopolitical thinking, to the settlement of the crucial issues confronting mankind in the peoples' exclusive interest.

The participants in the scientific session express their full adhesion to the resolution of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high office of party general secretary at the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

"The dynamic activity you have been carrying on self-denyingly and with revolutionary pathos since the dark years of underground period, the monumental theoretical, ideological and political work -- live synthesis of socialist, revolutionary thinking and practice -- deeply rooted in the specific realities of our country and of the contemporary world are the firmest guarantee of our steadfast advance on the road of socialism and communism, on the glorious road of deep-going renewals and socialist transformations opened by the historic victory of August 1944" the telegram reads.

Noting that the anniversary of 40 years since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation takes place shortly after the anniversary of 19 years since the ninth party congress that ushered in the most luminous and richest in achievements epoch in Romania's multimillennial history the telegram further reads: "This period, so brilliantly marked by your activity and personality, dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who, with clairvoyance, heroism and self-denial, serve the supreme interests of the Romanian nation, the cause of peace and socialism -- is a live proof of the scientific, realistic and profoundly humanistic content of the home and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party, to the elaboration of which you have made a decisive contribution, of the complete identification of this policy with the vital interests of our whole people."

Pointing out that the session strongly highlighted the historical role of the working class' party as organizer and leader of all democratic, patriotic forces, of the entire nation in the struggle for the victory of the revolution and socialist construction in Romania, the telegram specifies that the addresses also emphasized the particular role the Romanian Communist Party -- as the vital centre of society -- plays in the current stage in scientifically guiding the complex process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and the country's advance to communism.

During the session President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution was brought to the fore to the development of the concept of revolution of social and national liberation, of the theory of the nation in general and of the socialist nation in particular, to the scientific substantiation of the economic policy of powerful and harmonious development of production forces throughout the country's territory as a basis of the Romanian people's progress and welfare, of national independence and sovereignty, of Romania's projection on the orbit of progress and civilization to the end of making it a medium-developed and eventually a developed country, enriching the treasure of scientific socialism and contemporary revolutionary practice.

During the session it was stressed that the act of national dignity of forty years ago links in time, like a bridge across national history, the century-old fight waged by progressive and democratic forces, by the Romanian people for social freedom and justice, for national unity and independence, with the struggle carried on under the clear-sighted guidance of the party that opened the road of the most revolutionary achievements and attained the ideals of the most enlightened minds of the past.

Emphasis was placed on the heroism and self-denial of the working class, on the peasantry's love of the homeland, on the sense of sacrifice of the young generation, on the attachment men of science and letters manifest in the fight for the country's liberation from fascist domination and in the work and struggle for the reconstruction and socialist development of new Romania, for the country's communist future.

Homage was also paid to the Romanian Army for its major contribution to the achievement of the revolution of social and national liberation, the defeat of fascism, which were of paramount importance for both the destinies of the Romanian people and the victorious war against fascist Germany.

Moreover, emphasis was placed on the patriotic devotion shown in defence of the people's revolutionary accomplishments and the homeland's integrity and independence.

The national scientific session recalled the historical significance of the ninth congress, when, as an expression of the whole people's will, Nicolae Ceausescu was elected to the highest office of party general secretary owing to his outstanding qualities as an ardent patriot and revolutionist, a brilliant part and state leader, of his invaluable contribution to the building up of Socialist Romania, to the achievement of a better and more just world on our planet.

Special importance was attached to the contribution Nicolae Ceausescu made to the renewing structural changes wrought after the ninth congress of the party, by setting up a broad, democratic, revolutionary system, unique of its kind, which ensured direct participation of all categories of working people in working out and implementing the party's and state's home and foreign policies, to the management of society, by working out and promoting the principles of socialist humanitarianism, socialist ethics and equity throughout society, by conceiving far-reaching ideological, political-educational actions apt to raise on to an ever higher level the political, patriotic and revolutionary consciousness of all working people, in either cities or villages, to shaping out the new-type, advanced man of our socialist system.

During the session, high appreciation and feelings of deep gratitude were expressed for the prominent contribution made by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., remarkable politician and stateswoman, scientist of international prestige, to the development and continual progress of Romanian education, science, arts and culture, to enlarging the world scientific heritage with new Romanian cultural assets.

The participants in the scientific session paid a lofty homage to the multilateral international activity carried out by the Romanian party and state, by Nicolae Ceausescu, prominent personality of the present-day political life, leading militant of the communist and working class movement for the promotion of a climate of peace, security and collaboration among all states of the world, for disarmament, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic and political order, for a constructive solution to the great problems and contradictions of present-day world, by way of dialogue in the spirit of the lofty principles of respect for full equality of rights, independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.

Beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, your visits paid together with highly esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu to various countries of the world, as messengers of world understanding, collaboration and detente, your numberless contacts with heads of state and prominent politicians of our time, your rational and constructive initiatives and proposals at the UN and other international bodies, the telegram reads, are illustrative proofs attesting to Romania's vocation for carrying through consistent actions for peace, national independence and collaboration with all states of the world, irrespective of social system. Owing to this policy, which fully meets the homeland's utmost interests, all peoples' aspirations, Romania enjoys well-deserved international prestige, and has friends all over the world.

REAGAN, BUSH NOMINATED IN 'EUPHORIC ATMOSPHERE'

LD232108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 23 (TANJUG) -- In a markedly euphoric atmosphere glorifying the renewed might of the U.S., U.S. President Ronald Reagan was nominated Republican Party Presidential Candidate in Dalls, Texas, last night, Wednesday. Vice-President George Bush, who, himself, plans to make a bid for the White House in four years, was nominated Republican vice-presidential candidate.

The nomination of Reagan and Bush was a sheer formality, since they had no rivals in the party. The nomination was, however, used by the Republicans for political fireworks of patriotic and conservative sentiments, unprecedented in more recent decades. The display of Republican euphoria and conservative spirit in Dallas was based on assertions that Reagan has put the U.S. back on its feet, restored its one-time power, forced the world and, particularly, the foes to respect the U.S. and redressed the damage done by Democrats under the Carter-Mondale administration.

Reagan, 73 years old but still physically fit, is now asking the U.S., primarily the conservative America, for another four years in office so as to complete the work begun. Democrats, for their part, say that the completion of Reagan's work is to be feared, particuarly in regard to the foreign policy since Reagan and his Republicans cite the invasion of Grenada as an example of their policy's effectiveness.

Many analysts believe that Reagan, if elected for a second term, could go still further in all this, further straining the international situation.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY ALLOWS HIGH LEVEL TALKS

LD232102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (TANJUG) -- Romania today, Thursday, celebrated its national holiday and the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist, social and national revolution with a large march-past in which several hundreds of Romanians, workers and youths participated.

The participants in the manifestation were greeted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The three-hour march-past with numerous banners and flags displayed, was a manifestation of Romanians' commitment to the country's socialist development, which Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about last night in an address to which he also called for world peace and peaceful solutions to all disputes.

The hosts made use of the presence of almost 200 foreign delegations for very intensive exchanges of views on current world problems. Contacts were held with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, the presidents of Pakistan, Sudan, Mozambique and China -- Ziaul-Haq, Ja'far Numayri, Samora Machel and Li Xiannian respectively -- and other prominent leaders present.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Radovan Vlajkovic. Apart from meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu, the Yugoslav delegation members had lengthy talks with the delegations of some neighboring countries and a meeting with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The exchange of views, with the Syrian prime minister, as learned, encompassed, among other questions, the non-aligned countries' tasks in the quest for a solution to the Middle East problem and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

STRAUSS' ALBANIA VISIT: WARMING RELATIONS

AU231136 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Aug 84 p 4

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "Unofficial Visit to Tirana"]

[Text] Although Gerold Tandler, secretary general of the Christian Social Union [CSU], has firmly rejected all "speculations" about a possible official nature of the visit to Tirana by Franz Josef Strauss, premier of the Bavarian provincial government, CSU leader, and partner in the Bonn coalition government, it is, of course, obvious that a politician such as Strauss cannot travel wholly privately to such a capital as Tirana.

Since Albania has begun to seek selective contacts with certain Western countries, it is precisely the expansion of links with the FRG that is the most surprising: Until 1981, the FRG belonged among those enemies that Albanian propaganda equated with American and British imperialism. The atmosphere between the two countries was also poisoned by the unresolved problem of reparations which -- because of interest and compound interest -- should have reached an enormous sum. For this reason, the offer put forward by Enver Hoxha at the 1981 Albanian party congress, when he hinted that it would be a good thing if the two countries were to establish diplomatic relations, was all the more suprising.

West German unofficial circles say the first contacts were supposed to have been conducted through Belgrade, then through Vienna and Paris; and after preparations that lasted over a year, a representative of the Albanian Government finally visited Bonn (supposedly in April this year). In 1982, Albania appeared for the first time at a FRG fair in Hamburg, and at the same time, representatives of the Albanian Economic Chamber visited the West German Economic Chamber. In the last few years, the trade between the two countries has been slowly but constantly increasing, and would have increased even more had not Albania insisted on a balanced commodity exchange.

There is, of course, no news about whom Strauss might have talked with in Albania and which topics, which still hinder the establishment of diplomatic relations, might have been raised at those meetings. Strauss' trip to Albania is officially of a "private nature," although it is not quite clear how a citizen of the FRG, with which Albania maintains no diplomatic relations, obtained an Albanian entry visa. The impression of a "private nature, " on which the Bonn official spokesmen insists, is destroyed by two facts: The fact that West German Chancellor Kohl was informed in advance about Strauss's intention to pay a "private" visit to Albania (as the Bonn government's official spokesman confirmed); and the fact that Strauss, who visited Albania as the first West German statesman of such prominence, is considered by some people as the West German "shadow" foreign minister.

SUNDIC PREVIEWS DJURANOVIC VISIT TO INDIA

LD231455 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] We have already reported that Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will visit India from 27 to 30 August at the invitation of Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India. In our foreign political commentary we talk about the significance of this forthcoming Yugoslav-Indian meeting at the highest level. Milika Sundic:

Numerous high level Yugoslav-Indian meetings have been held since 1954, when President Tito paid his first visit to India, and all of them without exception represented a step forward in the development of comprehensive relations between the two friendly nonaligned countries. This is also expected from the forthcoming visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to New Delhi.

Great interest is shown in this visit by both countries, since it comes at a time when the world is confronting the gravest crisis in international relations since the war. No agenda has been prepared beforehand for the talks that Veselin Djuranovic will hold with Indian President Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This is not necessary, as there are so many themes which deserve full attention. Apart from his talks with President Singh, President Djuranovic will have two meetings with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The foreign affairs ministers will hold separate talks, as will the ministers in charge of economic relations.

The current situation in the world, East-West relations, hotbeds of crisis, and the state of affairs in the Nonaligned Movement in particular will be at the center of attention at the forthcoming high-level Yugoslav-Indian dialogue. Yugoslavia's and India's attitudes on nearly all these questions are very similar or identical. The two countries are equally worried about the crisis in international relations, the arms race, and the ever-widening gap between the developed and less developed countries.

Being founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia and India are particularly worried about the conflicts between various member states, particularly the war between Iraq and Iran, and by all other disputes which concern nonaligned countries. The Nonaligned Movement has made enormous efforts, with more or less success, to consolidate its unity and increase its capacity for action, but it has regrettably not always been successful in this respect. This will provide a reason for Veselin Djuranovic and Indira Gandhi to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the Seventh Nonalighed Summit in New Delhi and of all the actions that have been taken so far to strengthen the movement, as well as those things that have not been done. Some of these questions will also be considered at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries during the 39th UN General Assembly Session in New York. A meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers will also be held next year.

During the talks, considerable attention will be paid to intensifying bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and India. As ever, political relations are very good and friendly, but economic cooperation is lagging far behind political cooperation. Neither side should be blamed for this, although it is obvious that much more could have been done in this field. Even if nothing else had been done, trade could have been maintained at the level of a few years ago.

Although President Djuranovic's visit to India is treated as an official and friendly one, its character will be that of a working visit. Consequently, no communique is planned at the end of the talks. It goes without saying that this in no way detracts from the importance of the visit. This is also shown by the fact that during preparations for the visit, the two sides reached the identical conclusion that at this juncture there is a pressing need for Indian-Yugoslav dialogue, not only to maintain continuity, but also due to problems that worry the whole international community, above all, the Nonaligned Movement.

GOVERNMENT REPORT PRAISES PLANINC POLAND VISIT

LD232203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 23 (TANJUG) -- The visit to the Polish People's Republic by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc has been successful and beneficial to both sides, and has contributed to the promotion of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic field.

This appraisal of the visit, which took place early in July, is contained in a report adopted by the Yugoslav Government at today's session presided over by Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric. In accordance with the appraisal, competent government organs were instructed to adopt measures for the promotion of Yugoslav-Polish bilateral cooperation.

The government also adopted a platform in connection with the forthcoming 4th session of the Yugoslav-Chinese joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation to be held in Belgrade.

FEC ON PRICE POLICY SANCTIONS, PAYMENTS BALANCE

AU211726 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] In the future, communities for prices and market inspectorates will be obliged to inform the National Bank of Yugoslavia which organizations of associated labor fail to observe the agreed upon price policy adopted this year. The Federal Executive Council [FEC] proposed this at its session yesterday chaired by Borisav Srebric in order to deny future credits to those who fail to observe the agreed upon price policy.

It was proposed that if the national bank of republics and provinces fail to undertake sanctions against such organizations of associated labor, after 5 days the National Bank of Yugoslavia would deny the use of credits from primary issue to commercial banks. It was also proposed that banks stop granting short-term credits for the stocks of finnished products to organizations of associated labor, producers that is, that fail to observe the agreed price policy. These measures would not be applied to stocks of seasonal goods, of goods set for export, and of those credited from primary issue.

The FEC believes that these measures would force producers to pay more attention to the market conditions and situation.

The FEC also adopted the report on the Yugoslav balance of payments in the first half of this year and noted that positive trends have been registered in economic relations with foreign countries. A surplus of $37 million has been registered on the current account of the balance of payments, while in the same period last year there was a deficit of $156 million.

It was noted that the hard-currency trade deficit has been reduced by $342 million. A report on this year's balance of payments will be presented to the SFRY Assembly.

The FEC was also informed on the results of the wheat purchase of this year's yield. It was noted that 3,115,000 metric tons of wheat, or 91 percent of planned quantities, as well as 300,000 metric tons of seed wheat were purchased.

It was assessed that the wheat purchase was satisfactory on the whole and that conditions exist for the purchase plan to be fulfilled since the harvest has not yet been concluded in some parts of the country. It was noted that there were no difficulties during the wheat purchase, although some organizations of associated labor paid a higher price than the one agreed on.

The FEC discussed and adopted the platform for the participation of a Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial meeting of Mediterranean countries, members of the Non-aligned Movement, that will be held in Valletta (Malta) on 10 and 11 September of this year.

TREPCA COMBINE PRESIDENT RESIGNS AFTER THEFT

AU211305 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 84 p 9

[R.R. report]

[Excerpt] Titova Mitrovica, 16 Aug -- The agenda of today's session of the Workers Council of the Trepca Mining and Metallurgical Combine, which discussed and adopted a report on the 6-month operations of all 26 work organizations of the combine, also included the resignation of Nazmi Mikulovci from the post of president of the combine's Managing Board. Addressing the delegates of the Workers Council, Mikulovci said that as early as a month ago he had decided to submit his resignation, following the session of the combine's Managing Board that analyzed the situation after the large theft of silver concentrate from the Trepca refinery, and that he, as he said, informed the province's leadership about this.

I feel an objective responsibility for the fact that while I was president of the Trepca Managing Board, the theft of silver in the lead refinery occurred, a theft which inflicted great material danage and ruined the reputation and good name the combine enjoys at home and abroad. I am convinced that at this moment and in these circumstances my resignation is in the interest of a more rapid recovery from the existing situation and of mobilizing all forces in the combine for implementing the tasks of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stablization, primarily on increasing production, for which objective preconditions have been created.

The Workers Council accepted Mikulovci's resignation and appointed mining engineer Redza Dervisevic, heretofore vice president in charge of mining in the Trepca combine, as acting president of the Managing Board.

PROFESSOR SENTENCED FOR BLOWING UP VILLAGE DAM

AU211651 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 84 p 5

[M.M. and M.P. report]

[Text] Ivangrad, 16 Aug -- Dragoljub Popovic, communal judge for petty offenses, has sentenced Uros Bukomira, professor of philosophy and Marxism at the Panto Malisic School Center of Ivangrad, to 50-days imprisonment. According to the report submitted by Dragon Djokis, inspector of the Ivangrad Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Professor Bukumira using two large dynamite sticks, blew up the concrete dam in the village of Lusac near Ivangrad as an act of vengeance against local residents who had dug a canal near his house in order to irrigate their land. He thus caused rather significant material damage to the local community -- to the neighboring buildings which were damaged by the strong explosion -- and jeopardized the lives of innocent citizens.

PEC LC EXPELS 12 FOR OPPORTUNIST BEHAVIOR

LD231333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pec, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Pec LC Municipal Committee Presidium has expelled 12 members of the party organization in the village of Ljubenic because of their opportunist behavior in connection with a recent rape case involving a 12-year-old girl of Serbian nationality and one of their villagers, Miftar Hajredinaj, aged 18.

The Communists of Ljubenic characterized it as merely an inhuman and shameful act despite the assessment of the Pec LC Municipal Committee Presidium and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection that this was a case of nationalist outrage with grave political consequences. The members of the Ljubenic LC basic organization not only failed to be self-critical, but also adhered to their description of this act and their opportunist view that classifying it as a nationalist act allegedly had an exacerbating effect on intranational relations in their environment.

Apart from expelling the 12 from the LC, the Pec LC Municipal Committee Presidium suggested that appropriate ideopolitical measures be taken against four Communists from the village in the party organizations of the collectives in which they worked.

KOSOVO ALBANIANS RETURNED TO SFRY, SENTENCED

AU231427 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 84 p 5

[J.M. report]

[Text] Prizren, 21 Aug -- Today the Prizren Communal Court for Petty Offenses sentenced Hajridin Kicaj, 19, from Bukos; Zecir Paljusaj, 19, from Budakovo; and Jahir Rakocaj, 19, from Giljance (all of them from the Suva Reka Commune) to 30 days in prison each for illegally crossing into Albania. As we have been informed at the Prizren Communal Court for Petty Offenses, on 20 July of this year, the three men illegally crossed the border with the intention of seeing how people live on the other side of the border. However, as they said, the Albanian authorities immediately deprived them of their freedom and after a month in prison, returned them to our country. The fugitives were immediately sent to serve their sentence.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA FOREIGN TRADE -- Sarajevo, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the first 6 months of this year, Bosnia-Hercegovina had a surplus of 1.8 billion dinars in its trade with the hard currency area. Goods worth 57 billion dinars, or some $457 million, were exported, and goods worth 55.2 billion dinars, or some $443 million, were imported. According to the data of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Self-Managing Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, in the same period last year, the deficit with the hard currency area totaled some 2.5 billion dinars. The value of goods sold on the foreign market totaled 92.3 billion dinars, or about $740 million, which is 3.9 percent more than in the first 6 months of last year. Exports to the hard currency area alone were 13.1 percent greater. [Excerpts] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 84 p 12 AU]